649

THE
Boston-Gazette,
AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No 752.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1769.

A LIST of the Names of *those* who have AUDACIOUSLY counteracted the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants throughout NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

To Find Merch agreements Turn to Index

John Bernard,
Nathaniel Rogers,
Theophilus Lillie,
James McMasters & Comp'y.
John Mein,
Thomas Hutchinson, Junr. and
Elisha Hutchinson.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, in the last Session of the General Assembly, UNANIMOUSLY resolved on a dutiful and loyal Petition to the KING, *for the Removal of Sir Francis Bernard from the Government of the Province. There were present 109 Members when the House came into this Resolution. The Petition was afterwards signed by the Speaker, by Order of the House, and transmitted to Great-Britain, to be presented to his Majesty; of which the following is a Copy.*

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Representatives of your ancient and loyal Colony of the Massachusetts Bay; impressed with the deepest Gratitude to Almighty GOD, for calling to the British Succession your illustrious Family; and so firmly establishing your Majesty on the Throne of your Royal Progenitors: And being abundantly convinced of your Majesty's Grace and Clemency, most humbly implore the Royal Favour, while we briefly represent our Grievances which your Majesty alone under GOD can redress.

We are constrained in Duty to your Majesty, and in Faithfulness to our Constituents to lay before your Majesty our Complaints of his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard Baronet, your Majesty's Governor of this Colony; whose whole Administration appears to have been repugnant not only to your Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of your Subjects in the Colony, but even to the first Principles of the British Constitution.

From his first Arrival here, he has in his Speeches and other publick Acts, treated the Representative Body with Contempt.

He has in his publick Speeches charged both Houses of the General Assembly expressly, with Oppugnation against the Royal Authority; declaring that they had left Gentlemen out of the Council, only for their Fidelity to the Crown.

He has from Time to Time indiscretely and wantonly exercised the Prerogative of the Crown, in the repeated Negative of Councellors of an unblemished Reputation, and duly elected by a great Majority, some of them by the unanimous Suffrage of both Houses of Assembly.

He has declared, that certain Seats at the Council Board shall be kept vacant, 'till certain Gentlemen who are his Favourites shall be re-elected.

He has unconstitutionally interfered with and unduly influenced Elections, particularly in the Choice of an Agent for the Colony.

He has very abruptly displaced divers Gentlemen of Worth, for no apparent Reason, but because they voted in the General Assembly with Freedom, and against his Measures.

He has in an unwarrantable Manner taken upon himself the Exercise of your Majesty's Royal Prerogative, in granting a Charter for a College, contrary to an express Vote of the House of Representatives, and without even asking the Advice of your Majesty's Council.

He has practiced the sending over Depositions to the Ministry, privately taken, against Gentlemen of Character here, without giving the Persons accused the least Notice of his Purposes and Proceedings.

He has very injuriously represented your Majesty's loving Subjects of this Colony in general; as having an ill Temper prevailing among them, as disaffected to your Majesty's Government, and intending to bring the Authority of Parliament into Contempt. And by such false Representations, he has been greatly instrumental, as this House humbly conceive, in exciting Jealousies, and disturbing that Harmony and mutual Affection which before happily subsisted, and we pray GOD may again subsist, between your Majesty's Subjects in Great-Britain and America.

He has in his Letters to one of your Majesty's Ministers unjustly charged the Majority of your Majesty's faithful Council in the Colony with having avowed the Principles of Opposition to the Authority of Parliament, and of their Concert with a Party from whence such Opposition originated.

He has also in his Letter to another of your Majesty's Ministers, falsly declared that a Plan was laid, and a number of Men actually enrolled in the Town of Boston, to seize your Majesty's Castle William in the Harbour of the same, out of your Majesty's Hands.

Such Representations of the State and Circumstances of this Colony from a Gentleman of the highest Trust in it, will of Necessity, be received with full Credit, till they are made to appear false. And in Consequence thereof, your Majesty's true and loyal Subjects have suffered the Reproach, as well as other Hardships, of having a Military Force stationed here, to support your Majesty's Authority, and the Execution of the Laws; which Measure has been approved of by your Majesty's two Houses of Parliament, as appears in their Resolutions, that the Town of Boston had been in a State of Disorder and Confusion, and that the Circumstances of the Colony were such as required a military Force, for the Purposes above-mentioned.

Having been a principal Instrument, as we apprehend in procuring this Military Force, your Majesty's said Governor, in an unprecedented Manner, and as tho' he had designed to irritate to the highest Degree, ordered the very Room which is appropriated for the Meeting of the Representatives of the General Assembly, and was never used for any other Purpose, and where their Records are kept, to be employed as a Barrack for the Common Soldiers: And the Centinels were to posted as that your Majesty's Council and the Justices of the Courts of Common Law, were daily interrupted, and even challenged in their Proceedings to the Business of their several Departments. (1)

He endeavoured contrary to the express Design of an Act of Parliament, to Quarter your Majesty's Troops in the Body of the Town of Boston, while the Barracks provided by the Government as the Castle, within the Town, remained useless: And for Purposes manifestly evasive of said Act (2) he unwarrantably appointed an Officer to provide Quarters for the Troops, otherwise than is therein prescribed.

After having dissolved the General Assembly at a most critical Season, and while they were employed in the most necessary and important Business of the Colony, he arbitrarily refused to call another for the Space of Ten Months, and until the Time appointed in the Royal Charter for the calling a General Assembly, against the repeated dutiful Petitions of the People. (3)

It appears by his Letters to the Earl of Hillsborough your Majesty's Secretary of State, that he has endeavoured to overthrow the present Constitution of Government in this Colony, and to have the People deprived of their invaluable Charter-Rights, which they and their Ancestors have happily enjoyed, under your Majesty's Administration, and those of your Royal Predecessors.

By the Means aforesaid, and many others that might be enumerated, he has rendered his Administration odious to the whole Body of the People; and has intirely alienated their Affections from him, and thereby wholly destroyed that Confidence in a Governor, which your Majesty's Service indispensibly requires.

Wherefore we most humbly intreat your Majesty, that his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, may be *for ever* removed from the Government of this Province: And that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to place one in his Stead, worthy to serve the greatest and best Monarch on Earth.

And the Representatives of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

In their Name, and by their Order. (a)

Vide page 190. Signed by the Speaker.

Last Friday Capt. Boas, *in a Ship, arrived here in 45 Days from* Falmouth, *who bro't Prints to the* 10th *of* July, *from which we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, *July* 6.

YEsterday the right hon. Samuel Turner, Esq; Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Alderman Trecothick, together with the sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, Esq; this city's Remembrancer, proceeded in state to St. James's with the petition of the livery of London, where, after waiting a short time in the anti-chamber, his Lordship sent in a message by the Remembrancer to the Lord of the Bed-chamber. He was desired by Mr. Pitt, Groom of the Bed-chamber, to deliver his message. The Remembrancer answered, his business could only be delivered to the Lord of the Bed-chamber, and that his orders were to communicate it to none but his Lordship. Soon after Lord Huntingdon came out, and acquainted the Lord Mayor, that Lord Orford was in waiting, that the Levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the King; but if they had any thing to present, they might walk into the levee. Mr. Beckford answered, they were ready to obey the King's commands; and Lord Huntingdon returned. After some time, Lord Orford, the said Lord in waiting, came out and told them, that if they had any thing to deliver, they might walk into the levee, which they immediately did; and the King being near the door, the Lord Mayor addressed him to the following effect.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Lord Mayor, the Representatives in Parliament, together with the Sheriffs of your Majesty's ancient and loyal city of London, presume to approach your royal Person, and beg leave to present, with all humility to your Majesty, the dutiful & most humble petition of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, complaining of grievances; and from your Majesty's unbounded goodness and paternal regard and affection for all your subjects, they humbly presume to hope, that your Majesty will graciously condescend to listen to their just complaints, and to grant them such relief as in your Majesty's known wisdom and justice shall seem meet."

After which his Lordship presented the petition to his Majesty, but the King made no answer, and immediately turned about to Baron Dirden, the Danish Minister, and delivered the petition to the Lord in waiting, which was as follows:

To the King's Most excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Livery of the city of London, with all the humility which is due from free subjects, to their lawful Sovereign, but with all the anxiety, which the sense of the present oppressions, and the just dread of future mischiefs, produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before your Majesty some of those intolerable grievances, which your people have suffered from the evil conduct of those, who have been entrusted with the administration of your Majesty's government, and from the secret unremitting influence of the worst of counsellors.

We should be wanting in our duty to your Majesty, as well as to ourselves and our posterity, should we forbear to represent to the throne the desperate attempts which have been, and are too successfully made, to destroy that constitution, to the spirit of which we owe the relation which subsists between your Majesty and the subjects of these realms, and to subvert the sacred laws, which our ancestors have sealed with their blood.

Your Ministers, from corrupt principles, and in violation of every duty, have, by various enumerated means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable right of trial by jury.

They have, with impunity, issued General Warrants, and violently seized persons and private papers.

They have rendered the laws non-effective to our security, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have caused punishments, and even perpetual imprisonment, to be inflicted, without trial, conviction, or sentence.

They have brought into disrepute the Civil Magistracy by the appointment of persons who are, in many respects, unqualified for that important trust, and have thereby purposely furnished a pretence for calling in the aid of a military power.

They avow, and endeavour to establish, a maxim absolutely inconsistent with our constitution——that "an occasion for *effectually* employing a military force always presents itself, when the civil power is *trifled with or insulted*;" and, by a fatal and false application of this maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly sacrificed the lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects, and have prostituted your Majesty's sacred name and authority, to justify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody actions.

They have screened more than one murderer from punishment, and in its place have unnaturally substituted reward.

They have established numberless unconstitutional regulations and taxations in our colonies. They

(Turn to the last Page) Have

Vid. Arrival of Fleet & Army pa. 263.

(1) Vid — a Full Account in Journal of Times page 328 &c

(2) Vid Bille-ting act pa. 274.

(3) Jos. Godd-dard vid pa. 267.

(4) vid dissolution pa. 163.

(a) See Deberts examination about petition page 124. Vol. 3.

(5) vid Charter pa. 107.

(6) vid petitions page 241—248.

(1) See Hutchenson, Oliver, Judge Oliver & Trowbridge. (2) See Page 422 Vol 1. (3) See Page 427. Vol. 1 (4) See Page 468 &c. (5) See Page 463 & Page 831 (6) vid. Barnard's Answer & acquittal Pa. 163 (Vol. 3

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS I have full evidence that *Henry Hulton*, *Charles Paxton*, *William* [illegible], and *John Robinson*, Esquires, have frequently and lately treated the character of all true *North Americans* in a manner that is not to be endured, by *privately* and *publickly* representing them as *Traitors* and *Rebels*, and in a general Combination to revolt from Great-Britain. And whereas the said *Henry*, *Charles*, *William* and *John*, without the least provocation or colour have represented me by name as inimical to the rights of the Crown, and disaffected to his Majesty, to whom I annually swear and am determined at all events to bear true and faithful allegiance; for all which general, as well as personal abuse and insult satisfaction has been personally demanded, due warning given, but no sufficient answer obtained. THESE are therefore humbly to desire the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his principal Secretaries of State, particularly my Lord of Hillsborough, the Board of Trade and all others whom it may concern, or who may condescend to read this, to pay no kind of regard to any of the abusive misrepresentations of me or my country that may be transmitted by the said *Henry*, *Charles*, *William* and *John*, or their confederates, for they are no more worthy of credit than those of Sir Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Bart. or any of his *Cabal*, which Cabal may be well known from the papers in the House of Commons, and at every great Office in England.

JAMES OTIS.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the inclosed copy of a letter to me from the collector, with the observations, and you will oblige your friend, JAMES OTIS.

"SIR,

WHEN you first informed me of your dissatisfaction at an expression, wherein your name happens to be mentioned in an *official* report from me *as collector* of this port to the *board of customs*, I then declared to you that I had no intention or design by that expression to cast any personal reflection or censure upon you, which declaration as above I now confirm under my hand, and to which I shall add, that so far from intending any harm to you by that mention of your name, I shall be sorry if any detriment should happen to you by that means.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Jos. Harrison."

Boston, Aug. 12, 1769.

Mr. Harrison is too contemptible in my opinion to take any further notice of at present, than to declare, that I think him if not a very wicked, yet a very weak old man. To charge a person by name as inimical to the Crown, and then give it under hand that no reflection was meant, is either lying or a mark of superanuation. As to official reports, my charge against mr. Harrison was not confined to them: Had it been, he has no right to ask my name in his official reports, unless I obtrude him in the office, which he knows I never did.—The Commissioners too are far gone in the doctrine of *official reports*. And it seems to be a current opinion among them, that the most infamous slander imaginable, handed into their board, & sworn to no matter by whom, nor before what justice, is sufficient to support a memorial to the Treasury or Parliament. It is strange considering the frequent conferences & communications between those able lawyers Gov. Hutchinson, Judge Auchmuty, the Attorney General, Jonathan Philanthrop and the Commissioners, these have not learnt law enough to know they have no right to scandalize their neighbours.——'Tis strange that Mr Robinson, even in his Welch clerkship, could not find out that if he "*officially*" or in any other way misrepresents me, I have a natural right if I can get no other satisfaction to break his head. None but such superlative blockheads as H. Hulton, C. Paxton, W. Burch, and J. Robinson, could think gentlemen amenable to them unless they hold under them. J. OTIS.

To the PRINTERS.

Please to insert the following Extracts, which I had been furnished with from England before I certainly knew the Originals existed, and you will oblige your Friend, JAMES OTIS.

"CHARLES *Paxton* of Boston, New-England, testifieth and saith, that Benjamin Barons, Esq; collector of his Majesty's customs for the port of Boston, in order to carry on the designs complained of, entered into a *Confederacy* with the following persons, viz. Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, senior, who for some years past hath publickly professed himself an enemy to the court of Vice-Admiralty in this province, and hath declared the same to be a *Nuisance!* and ought to be laid *aside!* or *words to that purpose!* And *James Otis, junr. Esq;* who resigned his *commission of Advocate general* and immediately thereon appeared *advocate* for the meeting hereafter to be mentioned! and sundry other persons who are *supposed* to have been concerned in carrying on an illicit trade!" "The deponent *exhibits* the *advertissement* hereunto annexed, which *he procured* to be signed by the principal Merchants of *Boston*, whose names are *there underwritten* in 1766!" "The said *Mr. Otis* having been appointed *Solicitor!* to the committee of said Merchants, was by the deponent very *frequently seen* in *consultation* with Mr. *Barons*, altho' before this Meeting, they were at so great variance as not to speak to one another." "*This deponent has been chiefly enabled to make the many Seizures he has done, by means of the sums which were allowed him for his expences in procuring private intelligence; which private intelligence had been so secretly carried on, that it hath not hitherto been penetrated into*"! "This deponent saith that he hath heard the said *James Otis*, junr. one of Mr. *Barons* confederates, as before mentioned, talk with great disrespect of, and threats against the *GOVERNMENT*!" "That soon after *this*, he and Mr. Barons became very intimate, tho' before that, they were not upon speaking terms; and that after the *intimacy* between them, Mr. *Barons*, and Mr. *Otis*, while the affair of *the Merchants* was pending, as before-mentioned, he heard Mr. *Otis* speak disrespectfully and threateningly of the Governor, *as he understood*, and further refers to what he has before deposed"!

P. S. The principal parts of which affidavits were signed and sworn to by said *Charles Paxton*, the deponent, 28th February 1766, before the Hon. Chambers Russell, Esq; deceased, and the said Charles cannot, if he please, believe whom he swore to the rest, and I believe I can, and when I think fit I will. J. OTIS.

Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in another Colony.

"I Find in looking over the Letters from General Gage, Commodore Hood and others to his Majesty's Ministers, that every Colony on the Continent is as really, tho' perhaps not so deeply affected by them as this—The General tells Lord Hillsborough, that "it appears very necessary for his Majesty's Service, that both his Land and Sea Forces should be strong *in North-America* for some Time to come." The Commodore writes to the Lords of Trade, that "the Spirit of Opposition to the Acts of Parliament of Great-Britain, is as high as ever, and *general throughout the Colonies*," and that "it therefore seems very prudent and necessary to be as strong *in all Parts*, and in all Respects, as possible."—He particularly mentions *your* Colony, when he says "the Disturbances in *Virginia* and *other* Provinces to the Southward of this, are as great as they well can be, without *actual Rebellion*," and for this Reason he ordered Captain Thompson of the Rippon to remain with his Ship in Hampton Road 'till further Orders. The *truly modest* the commissioners of the Custom-, in one of their Memorials, speak of "many treasonable Publications that had been spread *through all the Provinces*, and the Correspondence carried on by the *several Assemblies*;" from whence they were "persuaded there had been a long *concerted* and *extensive* Plan of Resistance to the Authority of Great-Britain."—They believe the Town of Boston had been hastened to the Commission of actual Violence sooner than was intended," that is, than was intended by the several corresponding Assemblies—They express their Opinion that "nothing but the *immediate Exertion* of Military Power will prevent an open Revolt of this Town," and that such Revolt would "probably spread *throughout the Provinces*." And yet so regardless were these very Men of the Peace of the Town, that when a verbal Message was bro't to them, and as they say themselves "by a Person of Character," That if the Sloop that was seized (and put into the Custody of the Romney Ship of War, which was the only Cause of the Peoples Uneasiness) was bro't back to Mr. Hancock's Wharf, upon his giving Security to answer the Prosecution, the Town might be kept quiet, their high mightinesses discovered so much *Haughtiness* and *Insolence of Office*, as to tell this Person of Character, that truly "*they* could give no Answer to *verbal* Messages," and "if the Owner had any Application to *them*, he must do "it in Writing, to be laid before the Board". Nay they "considered this Application as a *Menace*!" and impudently charged the Governor and Council with having taken "no Measures for securing the Peace of the Town"—All this seems to have been designed, as an artful Colouring for their *voluntary* Retreat to Castle-William, and afterwards writing for a Military Force, the *actual Exertion* of which they had before represented as absolutely necessary to *prevent* an open Revolt *throughout the Provinces*; which Military Force, it seems by some of their Letters they did in Fact write for.—Thus the world sees the Game a set of *miscreants* have been playing, but the Game, thank GOD, is almost up.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I Find by the London Papers, &c. that there has been lately Published by Messieurs DILLY, Booksellers in the Poultry, an OCTAVO Edition of the justly celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's HISTORY, from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover.

This period was so interesting to our forefathers, and the despotism of the Stuarts proved so fatal to that infatuated family, that all are inquisitive after the true springs and movements of administration and opposition while the British sceptre was suffered to remain in the hands and the British diadem to rest on the heads of a race of Tyrants strangely elevated from obscurity and penury, but to disgrace humanity as well as Majesty. The truly diabolical reigns of the Stuarts are among other proofs that destruction cometh from the North, and that the persecuted will ever find an Asylum in the West. Mrs. Macaulay's History is a work of inexpressible merit. It is written in the true spirit of Liberty, and much more in that of the Constitution, than all the annals of the island from the landing of Julius the pirate and robber, to those of Will. the Norman, or even down to the Biographers of the Modern Nabob-Hunters in the East, and Sachem-Killers in the West. It is hoped we shall one day see from her hand an account of the India Company's heroic exploits and virtuous achievements in Asia, and of the late expedition to Boston, as well as of the conquest of Canada, which some think less important.——In the Course of this work the author has discovered a choice *love for that elegant Romancer Ed. Hyde, afterwards Lord Clarendon, who with all his fame was certainly ten times more a child of the D—l than Laud or Strafford, for he had at least ten talents where either of those wretches had one. The pride and obstinacy of this man, and his measures, bro't one royal master to the block, another to an untimely end, and in event occasioned the third to run away to the kingdom of Baboons and Monkies, there to swell out the dregs of life in the dreary cells and more dreary company of lazy monks, lousy priests and mendicant friars. What Mrs. Macaulay is, her history will best shew. How she has formed her taste, style and manner, we have from her own words in the Introduction.*

"From my early youth" (says she) "I have read "with delight those histories which exhibit *Liberty* in "its most exalted state, the annals of the *Romans* and "*Greek* Republicks. Studies like these excite that natural love of Freedom which lies latent in the breast "of every rational being, till stifled by prejudice or "extinguished by the sordid allurements of private "Interest." &c.

This Book is recommended to every Son and Daughter of Liberty in North-America,

By JOHN HAMPDEN!

A few Setts of the above History are left with the Printers hereof for Sale.

The Treasurer of the Province hereby gives Public Notice to all concerned, that he designs to Issue forth his Warrants of Distress, against every Collector of Taxes, that shall be in Arrears, on the first Day of November next. The Sheriffs of the respective Counties in the Province, are also called upon to make Due return of the Executions respectively committed to them by that Time.

Treasury-Office, Sept. 4th, 1769.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward

Boston, September 4th 1769.

WHEREAS in the Night of the 2d Instant, the Dwelling House of the Subscriber was broke into by some evil-minded Person or Persons, and rob'd of a Sum of Money, also two Silver Pint Cans mark'd on the Bottom M. Williams, 1 Cream Pot, the Maker's Name I. Hurd, 1 Pepper Box mark'd W. M. A. 2 Spout mark'd W. Smibert, 9 Table Spoons, 4 mark'd I. S. with the London Hall Mark, and 5 mark'd A. W. 2 Tea-Spoons and a Pair of Tea-Tongs mark'd A. W. 2 Tea Strainers, also a plain Silver Watch, the Glass broke; at the same Time carried off a Number of Keys. Whoever will discover the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward. If any of the above Articles are offered for Sale, or is desired they may be stopped, and Notice given to

JOHN MOFFATT.

WHEREAS the Shop of the Subscriber was on Saturday Night last broke open, and from thence stolen one Pair fine Cloth Breeches of a Peach blossom-colour, with Metal Buttons; and about two Yards and half low-priced Broad-Cloth. Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid.

If offered to Sale, it is desired they may be stopt and Notice given to the Subscriber.

SAMUEL HODGDON.

Whereas on the 12th of *August* in the Evening, some evil-minded Person stole out of a Chamber in Cornhill, and carried away the following Articles, being a Woman's Apparel, viz.

A flower'd silk Gown—a dark Calico short Gown—A Calico Skirt of a Gown—A dark Camblet Riding-Hood—A black silk Capuchin—A flower'd strip'd Lawn Apron—A Pair black Russel Shoes.

Whoever will discover the Thief so that he or she be bro't to Justice & convicted, shall have Fifteen Pounds Reward. If any of the above Articles is offered for Sale, it is desir'd they may be stopt and Notice given to the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Sett of Peach China.
1 China Terrene and Dish.
1 Dozen Pictures, painted on Glass.
1 Dozen of ditto, Shipping, coloured.
1 Dozen China Plates.

Choice *Virginia* Pork,

To be sold by

Henry Lloyd,

At Warehouse No. 5, on Long Wharf.

TO BE SOLD,

The Sloop *Neptune*,——upwards of 100 Tons—with her Sails—Cables—Anchors, &c.—now lying at Mr. David Spear's Wharf.—For further Particulars enquire of Giles Harris, near Dr. Eliot's Meeting-House,—or of said Spear at his Wharf.

N. B. Said Harris has to sell, a Handsome Gold Watch ——a House in Middle-Street, adjoining on Elder Parkman's,—a House in Lynn-Street, near Capt. Greenwood's Mast-Yard, North-End, Boston.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat well finish'd Dwelling-House, with a large commodious Shop and Wharf, adjoining thereto;—also a Pot Ash House, a Barn and other Out-Houses, a good Well of Water with a Pump, and about Twenty-seven Acres of Land, on which is a young Orchard with good mowing, tillage and Pasture Land; pleasantly situated in Northborough, on the Great Western Post-Road, a Quarter of a Mile from the Meeting-House, and Thirty five Miles from Boston, well situate for Trade:—Enquire of *John Martyn*, Innholder, living near said Premises, or of *Michael Martyn* in Brookfield.

West-India Goods would suit for Pay, or one third Cash down, the remainder might remain some Time, the Purchaser giving good Security.

TO BE SOLD,

By James Dalton,

At his Store on the Long-Wharf, next below Mr. *Simon Elliot's*, Tobacconist.

Choice Old *Jamaica* Rum, best Shop Sugars by Hogshead or Barrel, Cotton Wool, Newcastle Crown Glass, Yellow *Virginia* Corn, cheap for Cash.

All Persons who have any Demands for Stores, Carpenter's Work, Provisions, &c. upon Account of the Sloop *Liberty*, lately employed in the Service of his Majesty's Customs, are hereby desired to send in their Accounts forthwith to Messrs. *Green* and *Russell*, Printers at *Boston*.

Boston, September 2, 1769.

---

(1) vid. appointment of the Board pa. 718 vol. 1.

(2) vid. page 915.

(3) vid. page 141.

(4) find their Flight pa. 151.

(5) vid. Arrival of Fleet &c. pa. 263.

1 4 of the Commissioners 4 Jonathan Sewall Attorney General, 1 David. King Charles 1 2 King Charles 2, who was Pioned 2 King James 2, who ran to France.

v vid. page 463 — 831 1 page 83 [illegible]

Messieurs EDES & GILL.

Please to publish the following, and you'll oblige your humble Servant. F. G.

IN Justice to my own Character, as well as from a Disposition to frustrate the base Design of deceiving the Public, (which it seems is lately become a favorite Point with a few Men more artful than honest) I take this Method of publickly declaring, that the Articles (consigned to me) term'd *Russia Linnen* and *German Linnen* in the Manifest of the Susanna, Henry Johnson, from London, as publish'd last Thursday by *John Mein*, are Ravens Duck and Ticklenburg, which it is well known were comprehended in that of Sail Cloth or Duck. It is true the Allum and Copperas were not enumerated among the allow'd Articles in the *first* Agreement; but it is as true that I never order'd them, (which I am ready to make appear) and that I submitted them to the Direction of the Committee.

There were but six Persons residing in this Town who imported Goods of any kind in the above Vessel, the chief of what little was on Board, were for Salem and Marblehead, where they were accordingly entered and delivered before the Ship proceeded for this Port.—Not any Goods were imported into this Town in that Vessel, but what appeared in the *Manifest*.—The Copy of the Cockets therefore exhibits an Account of Goods, that absolutely were not imported into Boston.

I do not assert that the Copy of the Manifest and Cockets is not *literally* true, yet, if *such* a Publication of it, (without an Explanation which might have been given) has a tendency to deceive, as effectually as a direct Falsehood could, the *Good Intention* and *Candor* of the Publisher, are (in Charity,) referr'd to the Judgment of the Publick.

Sept. 4th, 1769. FRANCIS GREEN.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

WHEREAS it hath been insinuated by some Letters from *England*, that the Act of Parliament, so far as respects the Duties on *Paper*, *Glass*, and *Painters Colours*, would probably be repealed the next Sessions; but that the Duty on *Tea* would be continued on the same Footing it now stands: (2)

Be it known unto all whom it may concern, That the Duty on *Tea*, is clearly and fully comprehended in the Agreement subscribed by the Merchants and Traders of this Colony, not to import Goods from *Great-Britain*, until the Act of Parliament imposing Duties on *Paper*, *Glass*, &c. should be repealed. (2)

And that therefore unless the Duty on *Tea* be taken off, as well as the Duties on the other Articles in the said Act of Parliament enumerated, the Repeal of the Act so far only as respects the other Duties, will by no Means answer the salutary Purposes which might be intended by it; but that the same Inconveniencies will subsist as if all the said Duties were continued in full Force, —since no Merchants, Traders, or others in this Colony, can be at Liberty to import Goods from *Great-Britain*, until a Repeal takes Place, with Regard to the Duty on *Tea*, as well as on the other Articles in the said Act mentioned. And it has therefore been thought necessary to publish this Advertisement, in order to prevent even a Possibility of any Misapprehension of the true Intent and Meaning of the said *Non-Importation Agreement*, subscribed as aforesaid, by the Merchants, Traders, and others of this Colony. (3)

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 1.

Last Friday his Excellency Governor WENTWORTH, returned from Halifax, in his Majesty's Ship the Beaver, Commanded by Capt. Belew, who still remains in this Harbour.

BOSTON, September 4.

THURSDAY NEXT will be published by the Printers hereof, the last Freight of curious Letters from Gov. Bernard, Gen. Gage, Com. Hood, Commissioners, &c. &c. (4)

The *Baronet* of NETTLEHAM among other high Encomiums on the *Cabal*, has given a very exalted Character of his Lieutenant upon whose Resolution and Firmness he assures the World he can as much depend as upon his own—in Effect, that he is at least *altogether such an one as himself*.

It is currently reported, that the Lieut. Governor is a Partner with his Sons in their late extraordinary Importations of Tea.—It might be satisfactory to the Public to be well informed if his Sons had any Partner in their late Importation of near 3000 Packs of Playing Cards. It is said that if a former Importation of this Article had not been furnished by Mr. Nathaniel Rogers, the Publicans, as well as others, would have found it absolutely impossible to furnish out their Gaming Tables.—It is humbly submitted, not only to the next Convention or to the Convocation when called, if these Procedures of the *respectable* Family tend to the Amendment of the Morals, or to the promoting of vital Piety among this People.

It is said that playing Cards have been so scarce in this Town that the good People were in Hopes the use of them would have been soon forgot; but a large Quantity of them have been since Imported by one of the detestable List, as they are thought the best Means of Dissipation, which is the surest Step to Slavery.

On Friday last set out for Portsmouth in the Province of New-Hampshire, John Hughes, late Stampmaster for Philadelphia, who we hear is appointed Collector of his Majesty's Customs for that Port—without Doubt a Reward for his extraordinary Merit (5)—It is very humiliating to this Province that nothing is yet done for Brother O——r.

We hear from Harvard-College, That the Senior Class still retain a Spirit of Patriotism, in unanimously resolving to receive their Degrees next Commencement, in black Cloth of this Country Manufacture.

It is reported that the Senior Class of the College Cambridge, have come into a firm *Resolve* never again to purchase an Article of John Mein, and it is thought the other Classes will follow this glorious Example.

We hear from Marblehead, that last Friday Night a Vessel arrived there in 40 Days from Gibraltar, the Master of which informs, that the Gov——nor of that place, two days before he sailed, received authentic Advice by Letters, that the brave General PAOLI had gained a compleat Victory over a large Body of the French Troops in the Mountains of Corsica, where he had been obliged to retire, and had killed upwards of 3000, and taken between 50 and 60 of the French Officers prisoners:—This News the Captain further says was fully credited at Gibraltar and occasioned great rejoicings there.

Friday last arrived here in Distress, having sprung a Leak, the Ship Le Fort, John Michell, Master, Burthen 360 Tons, from St. Domingo bound to Nants in France, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Hides, Mahogany, Sweetmeats, clarified Syrup, Goldsmith's Cinders, Cotton, &c. esteemed a very valuable Cargo. We hear she is to proceed on her Voyage immediately after her Damage is repaired.

Captain Shank arrived on Saturday last from Maryland. The 23d ult. in Latt. 40 Long. 73, he spoke with Capt. Peck in a Brig from the Bay of Honduras for Amsterdam, who had sprung a Leak, and intended for N. York.

Saturday last ANDREW CAZNEAU, Esq; Attorney at Law, was married to Miss HANNAH HAMOCK, second Daughter of JOHN HAMOCK, Esq; late of this Town, deceas'd. (7)

Extract from a Pamphlet printed in London, intitled, A Letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough, on the present Situation of Affairs in America.

"AND do you, my Lord, endeavor to procure the Recall of those Troops which have been so unnecessarily ordered to Boston? to create rather than appease Disorders; and displace a Governor whose artful, factious and malevolent Conduct towards the Province in which he presides, has long render'd him detestable in America, and who has exposed the Dignity of his Office to Contempt by a sordid Avarice, which descends so low as to expose to Sale in the Street of his Residence, and by his own Servants, the very Greens produced in the provincial Garden."

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE two young Gentlemen who were mentioned in your last Paper as bringing up the Rear in the very ignoble List of Importers, claim a Share of Pity from the Publick; for tho' they are *Men grown*, it ought not to be expected that they should have Fortitude enough to break thro' the Restrictions of *paternal Authority*, altho' against their own Interest, and possibly their Inclination.

Friends Edes and Gill, I send you here,
A wondrous Dream, your Hearts to chear.
Your's, A COUNTRYMAN.

August 24. 1769.

WHILE sleeping fast beside Wife Jane,
Fearless of Storms, of Wind or Rain,
Last Lord's-Day Night, snug in my Bed,
(Sunday-Night Dreams are true 'tis said;
For this I most devoutly pray,
Heedless of all the Tories say—)
I dream'd—but stop, I'll first relate
What brought these Things into my Pate.
Know then, our Parson, wise and sage,
Had that Day talk'd of G——l G——e,
Of F——; B——d too, the Earl,
Of Nettleham, and his lost Heart,
His Canvass Heart!—(O Presage dire!
Of what's his Due, or Fame's a Liar—)
In short, he preach'd about the Times,
Mention'd all Rogues, and all their Crimes:
Now to proceed with my Narration—
('Tis strictly true on my Salvation)
Methought I heard a wondrous Noise,
Of Men and Women, Girls and Boys;
I look'd and lo a Multitude,
Jocund and merry, wild and rude,
Advancing towards Tyburn's *Tree,*
The Fate of a wild Rogue to see.
You that such Hubbubs oft have seen,
Can well imagine what I mean:
But I'll no longer mince the Matter——
Mungo was hang'd 'twixt Wind and Water——
Jack-Catch took out his Heart and cry'd,
BEHOLD!——*and doleful Words beside.*
And so I finish my Relation——
God bless the King and all the Nation——
And grant that they may never find
They've left as vile a Rogue behind——
But if they should, may he inherit,
Sir Mugo's Fate, with Mungo's *Spirit,*

Sentis insecutio
Anglicè
The Hue, and Cry
vel
DIALOGUS inter A et B.

A. *QUò fugit ille vir infandus, quem dicere VERREM,*
Scommate tum multo Vulgi unusquisq; solebat?

B. *Tendit ad EUROPAM subitò apparere citatus*
Criminibusq; suis, DOMINO ut responsa darentur:

A. *Quam tremet aspectâ REGIS! si conscius esset*
Dimidij culparum, dimidijq; reatûs?

B. *Si fuerit JUDEX animam spirabit in Auras,*
Vel decollatus, sive aliâ ex cruce rotatus——

A. *Quin lugere potest, pro culpis si moriturus?*
Acceptum hoc pro confesso, debet Ipse perire——

B. *Nullus sustulerit pœnam meritò, prius errat;*
Quid facinus magnum in VERREM, notumq; probatur?

A. *Sensus jam stupidi, si non scis Crimina multa!*
Sicut enim prædam VULTUR, populusve voravit——

B. *De ingluvie audivi, FAMAN et flagrâsse per ORAS.*
Exitus optatus; VIRI cum pertigit aures——
Gaudebant PUERI PATRIBUS, FAMULIS; MA-
(GISTRIS;
En! BALILISCUS abest, clamabant absit in ævum.

PHILO-PATRIÆ.

The Public are hereby informed, that on Saturday last a Child of one Ryly, a Soldier at New-Boston, was taken with the Small-P. x, and immediately sent to the Hospital on Rainsford Island; and on Yesterday a Child in Bounded Alley, and a Woman living in a House near the Horse-Shoe, had the Eruptions of the Distemper; the former was sent to the Hospital in Town, the latter having lain in but a few Days could not be removed. A red Flag is hung out, Fences erecting to stop the Passages, and a Guard placed at said House to prevent a Spread of the Infection.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, September 4, 1769.

To be sold by Public Vendue on FRIDAY next the 8th Instant, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street;

FOUR Pipes, four Half Pipes and two Quarter Casks New-York Madeira Wine, and New-York Gauge. (8) vid New York agreement pa. 245 &c.

The Sale to begin at Half past Twelve o'Clock.

Boston, September 4, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient Dwelling House in good Repair, with a good Well of Water and other Accommodations, situated in Long-Lane, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Andrew Johonnot*. For further Particulars enquire of the Printers. (4) vid pa. 831. &c.

N. B. The above House letts for £. 160 per Ann.

WANTED Immediately, an Honest Woman that would assist in tending a Shop of Goods and can be well Recommended. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Thicksetts, Irish Holland, Checks, Callicoes, Grizets, Poplins, Scar'd Petticoats, Mens, Womens and Childrens Hose, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Bed-Ticken, several Lots best Genoa Velvet, &c. House Furniture, &c. Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. (5) vid the Light pa. 339

To be disposed of at private Sale, On THURSDAY the 14th of *September*,

The Household Furniture of *Samuel Venner*, Esq; consisting of Mahogany dining Tables, Sconce and Pier Glasses, Leather-bottom Chairs with Mahogany Frames, an excellent 8-Day Clock, a Mahogany Desk and Book-Case, Feather-Beds, Bedsteads and Curtains compleat, Carpets, with a Variety of Glass and China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. (6) vid pa. 487 Vol. (4)

Attendance will be given at his House near Door to the Friend's Meeting, on Thursday the 14th of *September*, from Nine to One in the Morning, and from Three to Seven in the Afternoon.

The House will be to Lett on the above Day.—And if any One inclines to hire the same, and to purchase the whole of the Furniture together, they may apply to

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. (7)

ENGLISH DUCK

TO be Sold by JOSEPH PALMER & Company, at their Store on *Minot's* T: (7) vid the Paper pa. 947.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Dwelling-House in School-Street, opposite Judge *Auchmuty's*.—Enquire of Edes and Gill. (8) vid pa. 263.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moses Deshon*,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. (9) vid pa. 646.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Atwood & Starr from Halifax; Bangs from Rybee; Gross, Fletcher & Ratch from Canso; Buchanan & Carson from Virginia; Rich from Annapolis-Royal; Smith from New-York; Gray from New-Haven; Deane from Anti-Cosas; Shanks from Maryland; Williams from St. Lucia; Sobier from Tobago; Russell from Cape-Nichola; Boas from Falmouth; Fellows from New-Castle.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Hilman for Maryland; Webster for Newfoundland; Patten & Butler for West-Indies; Hopkins for Montreal; Harvey for Georgia; Homer & Rogers for Quebec; Dean for Jamaica; Cole for Louisbourgh & Newfoundland; Howes for Nova-Scotia; Butler for New-London; Mallary for New-Haven.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Twenty-one Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday,	38 *m. after* 2	*Friday*,	28 *m. after* 5
Tuesday,	18 *m. after* 3	*Saturday*,	12 *m. aft* 6
Wednesday,	59 *m. aft.* 3	*Lord's-day*,	58 *m. aft* 6
Thursday,	40 *m. aft.* 4	*New M.* 29 *Day*,	6 *aft.*

1 Governor Barnard 2 Governor Hutchinson 3 Andrew Oliver 4 a Truth. 5 Hutchinson's which was cut out of Picture. 6 vid pa. 199. (2) vid. 4 Act pa. 735. Vol. I

have caused a revenue to be raised in some of them by prerogative. They have appointed Civil Law Judges to try revenue causes, and to be paid for out of the condemnation money.

After having insulted and defeated the law on different occasions, and by different contrivances, both at home and abroad; they have at length completed their design, by violently wresting from the people *the last sacred right we had left*, the right of election, by the unprecedented seating of a Candidate notoriously set up and chosen only by themselves. They have thereby taken from your subjects all hopes of parliamentary redress, and left us no resource, under God, but in your Majesty.

All this they have been able to effect by corruption. By a scandalous misapplication and embezzlement of the public treasure, and a shameful prostitution of public honours and employments; procuring deficiencies of the civil list to be made good without examination; and, instead of punishing, conferring honours on a Pay-master, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

From an unfeigned sense of the duty we owe to your Majesty and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the throne those great and important truths, which it has been the business of your Ministers to conceal. We most earnestly beseech your Majesty to grant us redress. It is for the purpose of redress alone, and for such occasions as the present, that those great and extensive powers are intrusted to the crown by the wisdom of that constitution which your Majesty's illustrious family was chosen to defend, and which we trust in God it will for ever continue to support." *Vid. pa. 106 Vol. 3*

After the Levee at St. James's yesterday, a Privy Council was held, which chiefly consisted of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:

Duke of Bedford,	Lord Talbot,
Lord Mansfield,	Lord North,
Lord Sandwich,	Richard Rigby, Esq;

The Duke of Rutland was there, but withdrew before the Council was opened.

The Bishop of Salisbury in his speech to the House of Lords at the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, quoted the following sentence from King James's Speech to his Parliament, in the year 1609:

"A King leaves to be a King, and degenerates into a tyrant, as soon as he leaves off to govern by law: In which case the King's conscience may speak to him, as the poor woman to Philip of Macedon, Either govern by law, or cease to be a King."

July 4. On Saturday last John Sawbridge, Esq; was unanimously elected Alderman of Bangbarn ward.

The same day his Grace the Duke of Grafton was installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

Letters from Corsica of the 9th of June, say, That the Count de Vaux caused to march on the 2d inst. to Veneria, a corps of 6000 men, which were repulsed by the troops of Gen. Paoli. A body of 10,000 was then sent against him, but the Corsicans having broken down the bridge on the old river, the French attempted every possible means to pass it, and lost a great number of men by the fire of the Corsicans, and were obliged to retire. This fire was redoubled in the night, and with such vivacity, that the French fled with the loss of some Colonels and several other officers, hunters, and volunteers. In vain a large detachment penetrated into the centre of the mountains, the measures taken by the Corsican General prevented any attack; so that count de Vaux, seeing his efforts unsuccessful, had given orders for 12,000 men to advance.

July 8. A correspondent says, It has been observed, that visible marks of disgust have been imprinted on the faces of every citizen of London, ever since Wednesday last.

We are informed that an arrangement, somewhat similar to the following, is under consideration:

Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor; Sir. J. Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Earl of Egmont, First Lord of the Treasury; Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl Chatham, & Lord Viscount Townshead, Secretaries of State; Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and First Lord of Trade; Sir Ed. Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty; Marquis of Rockingham, President of the Council; Lord Lyttelton, Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Bristol, Ambassador to France; Gen. Conway, Secretary at War; Duke of Ancaster, Master of the Horse to the King; Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houshold; Duke of Manchester, Lord Steward of ditto; Duke of Montague, Master General of the Ordnance; Marquis of Granby, all his Posts but the Ordnance; Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stool; Earl of Suffolk & Earl of Dartmouth, Joint Post Masters General; Lord Geo. Cavendish, Cofferer to the King's Houshold; Sir Geo. Saville, Pay Master General; Lord Viscount Howe, Treasurer of the Navy; Lord Mayor, Receiver General of the Customs; Lord Geo. Sackville, Hon. James Grenville, & Edm. Burke, Joint Treasurers of Ireland; and Jeremiah Dyson, Secretary to Ditto.

vid all these grievances more particularly, pointed out in ye middlex petition pa. 596 of the margin

Sterling MADEIRA Wines.

A few Pipes Imported directly from Madeira, to be sold for the first Cost, exclusive of the Freight, Duties, &c. being a Consignment, and now ordered to be sold to raise the Money.—Enquire at Leigh's Intelligence Office opposite to the Golden-Ball.

Boston, August 28, 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joseph Peirce,

NEW Philadelphia Flour, a Parcel of Cod-Lines and a few Grose Cod-Hooks, India China consisting of Dishes, Bowls, and Cups and Saucers, by Wholesale or Retail. Inquire at Mr. *Isaac Peirce's* up *Smilbach's* Court, near the Orange-Tree, or at Mrs. *Jane Rusil's* Shop in King-Street.

A Piece of Gold was found on the 17th Instant, between Ames's Tavern in Dedham, and Boston Neck.—Any Person who can make out a Title thereto, may have it again, paying Charges: Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons that have any Demands on, or that are indebted to the Estate of *Joseph Rand*, late of *Charlestown*, Felt-Maker, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Mary Rand*, Administratrix, or to *Joseph Frothingham*, Administrator, on said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Charlestown, August 26, 1769.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Hannah Seares*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts immediately to *Samuel Grant*, Executor, in order for a speedy Settlement.—A strong healthy NEGRO MAN to be Sold.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Girl, about 17 Years of Age, bro't up in the Country, and can do any Sort of Houshold Work. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

STOLEN from out of a Pasture at the Bell Tavern in Danvers, a black Horse 14 Hands high, six Years old, hath a very small Star in his Forehead, paces, trots and hand-gallops well, is very ready to rear up with a check of the Bridle and a chirp. Whosoever shall help the Owner to him again, shall have not only all necessary Charges, but a handsome Reward, paid by,

Danvers, Aug. 22, 1769. FRANCIS SYMONDS.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Isaac Wendell*, late of *Boston*, Sailmaker, deceas'd represented Insolvent—Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, on the first Friday in the six following Months, from 6 to 9 o' Clock, P. M. *August 26, 1769.*

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription,

AN EXAMINATION of the late Rev. PRESIDENT EDWARDS's "Enquiry on Freedom of Will," more especially the FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE of his Book, with the TENDENCY and CONSEQUENCES of the Reasoning therein contained.

IN THREE PARTS.

With an APPENDIX, exhibiting a Specimen of Coincidence between the Principles of Mr. EDWARDS's Book, and those of ancient and modern FATALISTS.

Subscriptions are taken in by *Thomas Leverett* in Cornhill.

The above Work will contain about Eight Sheets, and will be delivered to the Subscribers at 2/. 6d. per Book. If it exceeds eight Sheets, the Price will be in Proportion.

TO BE SOLD,

By Charles Hamock,

At his Wine Cellar in Royal-Exchange Lane,

A General Assortment of neat WINES, among which are,——Choice Old Canary and Malaga by the Cask, Gallon or smaller Quantity.—— LIKEWISE, Old Barbadoes Rum, Jamaica Spirit, Vinegar, &c.

The Managers of Faneuil-Hall LOTTERY *hereby notify the Publick, that they design the Drawing shall commence in a Fortnight or three Weeks at farthest. A few Tickets remain on Hand, those who intend to purchase must do it speedily or they will be disappointed, as was the Case of many with Respect to the last Class.*

To be Sold upon reasonable Terms,

A Good Brick House in Middle-Street, near the Mill-Bridge, very pleasantly situated, and in good Repair, with a good Shop and two Rooms on a Floor, a good Well of Water, and a Rain-Water Cistern, paved Yard, and a Brick Building Back. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

CÆSAR a Negro Fellow noted in Town by having no Legs, is supposed to be strolling about the Country: If he can be brought to the Printers for One Dollar, besides necessary Expences, it shall be paid.

All Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. James Forbes, *late of* Boston, *Shopkeeper, deceas'd, and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are desired immediately to settle the same with the Executor.* JOHN GREENLEAF.

All who have any Books borrowed of the Deceased, are desired to return them.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And sold by KNEELAND & ADAMS, *next to the Treasurer's Office, in Milk-Street;*

THE PRACTICE of the first CHURCHES, respecting the Brethren's speaking to mutual Edification in the Church, considered, from the several Texts that lead thereunto, With some occasional Remarks on the Qualifications of the MINISTERS of the New-Testament Church. In a Letter to a FRIEND.

Jeremiah xxiii. 21. "I have not sent those Prophets, yet they ran: I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied."

Amos iv. 11, 12, 13. "I raised you up of your Sons for Prophets,—but Ye commanded the Prophets saying, prophesy not: behold I am pressed under you, as a Cart is pressed that is full of Sheaves."

Ezekiel xliii. 10, 11. "Let them measure the Pattern —the Law of the House."

TAKEN up on Wednesday Evening last, between *Whitmarsh's* at *Weymouth*, and *Milton* Bridge, a Purse with a Sum of Money in it. The Owner describing the same, may have it again, paying Charges.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

(And Enter'd upon the 25th Day of September next)

A Convenient House, with Three Rooms on a Floor, a good Shop in the Front, and another in the Rear, also a Barn and Chaise House, situate near the Mill-Bridge. For further Particulars enquire of JOHN EDWARDS.

Boston, August 21, 1769.

To be Sold for £.40 Sterling,

A Very likely Negro Boy, about 11 Years old, bro't up in the Country.——*Also to be Sold,*

A Black MOOSE, about three Months old. For further Particulars, inquire of *William Faulkner* in *Medford*.

Marblehead, August 14, 1769.

LAST Night Ran away from the Subscriber, one *Michael Floyd*, an Apprentice at the Brick laying Business, had on when he went away, a blue Coat, purple and white Jacket, pair Serge Breeches, carried off with him Two Cotton striped Shirts, a pair Leather Breeches, and several other Things, wears his own Hair, and his Hair very high upon his Forehead, is of a light Complexion, and about five Feet five Inches high. Whoever takes up said Apprentice and will Return him to his Master at *Marblehead*, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward paid by me SAMUEL RHOADES.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby cautioned against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

TAKEN out of a House in Charlestown (supposed to be stolen) on Thursday Morning last, a Cream Pot, mark'd E. G. Maker's Name Austin: If offer'd to be pawn'd or sold, it is requested it may be stop'd, and Information given to Edes & Gill.

RAN-away from his Master, Capt. Henry Herrick, of Beverly, on Wednesday the 29th of July, a Negro Servant, named James, about 21 Years of Age, a stout, lusty, well-made Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high. Had on when he went away, a short green Ratteen Jacket double-breasted with Sleeves, a Pair of short white Trowsers, check Linen Shirt, large Brass Buckles in his Shoes, and a Bilboa mill'd Cap.——Said Run-away made his Escape last Monday Night from the Man that was fetching him Home.——Whoever takes up said Fellow, and will return him to his Master in Beverly, or confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me, HENRY HERRICK.

Beverly, August 17, 1769.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Fellow as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or single Box.

Manufactured by *Daniel Trenchet* & Com'y at *Providence*, (*warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.*)

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. All *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down to *John Hancock*, Esq'rs, Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

Boston. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1769.

vid. pa. 538

Henry L. Lutterel in the Room of Wilkes // *See Petition of County of Middlesex page 596.* // *Fox. Lord Holland*

MONDAY, *September* 4. 1769. [NUMB. 1771.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [CONTINUED] Page 634

1769. *July* 8. WE have frequently had occaſion to obſerve and point out the impolicy, not to ſay injuſtice of the late Acts for raiſing a Revenue in America; when this is diſcerned by thoſe who have the lead in Adminiſtration, it may perhaps be too late to apply a remedy for a cure of thoſe diſorders which their raſhneſs has occaſioned.—The duties laid upon Paper, by the revenue acts, has ſerved as a bounty to encourage our paper manufactures; thoſe rags and materials of which paper is compoſed, are now careſully ſaved from the fire and dunghill,—the period cannot be very diſtant, when we ſhall have as little occaſion to import that manufacture, as we at preſent have thoſe of Scythes and other implements of huſbandry, which are now made uſe of in preference to thoſe made in England.

A Tax upon Painter's Colours, has ſet a whole continent to explore their hills and mountains in conſequence of which we have diſcovered, and now actually make uſe of red and yellow Ocre, ſuperior in quality to what was imported from England.—Oil is extracted from our flax-ſeed, not only for our own conſumption, but for exports; white lead ſo neceſſary for the painters, which it was imagined could not be obtained, has been made in Boſton, equal in goodneſs to the Britiſh; and if the faireſt proſpect ſhould not deceive, a mine of lead, not far from water carriage, owned by a gentleman of property will be quickly worked to ſuch advantage as to afford a full ſupply of that article for all the painters in America. Manufactures of Pipes, Delph Glaſs, Linen and Woolen Wares are ſet and ſetting up in this town, & while the miniſters of the Britiſh court are poſtponing a repeal of the revenue acts and a redreſs of grievances, until as they ſay it can be done conſiſtent with the *dignity* of government, and ſo as not to weaken the ſupreme authority of parliament; Americans are laying a moſt ſolid foundation for their future grandeur and felicity, by greatly increaſing their growth of hemp and flax, and multiplying their flocks of ſheep; ſpinning ſchools are opened and filled with learners in Boſton and other parts of the province; and the following articles of intelligence, out of many others, may ſerve to ſhow the progreſs of induſtry, and what methods are taken to countenance and encourage ſo laudable and beneficial an employment.——

[*Here follows a long account of ſeveral Spinning Matches of the female ſex, particularly at the Houſe of the Rev. Mr. Bowman of Dorcheſter; —at the Rev. Mr. Champney's of Beverly;—at the Rev. Mr. Robbins's in Milton;—at the Rev. Mr. Weld's in Braintree;—at the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland's in Ipſwich;—at the Rev. Mr. Swain's in Wenham.—at the Rev. Mr. Haven's in Dedham;—at the Rev. Mr. Forbes's in Brookfield;—and at Newport, Rhode Iſland;—but as theſe have already been publiſhed in the News-Papers here, we think it needleſs to re-print them again.*]

July 17. We are informed that two veſſels have lately arrived at Falmouth from Scotland, the deſign of the owners was to purchaſe their cargo of lumber, with Britiſh manufactures, as had been uſually done, but the inhabitants of that town, having come into the agreement relative to non-importation of foreign merchandize; the loading of thoſe veſſels could not be procured with any thing but the *money*.

——*The colonies can ſupply themſelves with almoſt every neceſſary for wearing apparel, the large ſums which Britain has annually drawn from us, ſhould be placed to the acconnt of our luxury and extravagance, rather than to our wants; were we but wiſe and frugal, ſilver and gold would ſoon flow in upon us, as pay for our fiſh, oil, lumber, and other commodities, required at European markets.* vide Pa. 638

Now in the Preſs,

And ſhortly will be ready to deliver the Subſcribers,

A Volume of curious Papers,

collected by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, to ſerve as an Appendix to his Hiſtory of *Maſſachuſets-Bay*.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages Octavo.

The Price in Sheets will be *One* Dollar.

☞ *As no more Books will be diſpoſed of than what is juſt ſufficient to defray the Expence of Printing, (unleſs ſubſcribed for) thoſe who incline to have the ſaid Collection are deſired to ſend their Names to* T. & J. Fleet, *in* Boſton; D. & R. Fowle, *in* Portſmouth; Bulkeley Emerſon, *in* Newbury-Port; *and Meſſrs.* Green & Watſon, *in* Hartford.

BOSTON.

Meſſrs FLEETS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next Paper.

MR. John Mein having publiſh'd in the Boſton Chronicle of Monday laſt, the Name of John Avery as an Importer of China and Britiſh Linnen from London, in the Brigantine Sukey, Iſaac Coleman, Maſter:

WE do hereby declare, that we, or either of us, have not by ourſelves, or any for, or under us, directly or indirectly, imported any kind of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize from London or any other Part of Great-Britain, for more than two Years laſt paſt; and if either of our Names are inſerted in the Cockets or Manifeſt of ſaid Brigantine, it was done without our Conſent, or having the leaſt Knowledge or Information thereof.

We have thought it neceſſary to make this publick Declaration, in order to clear ourſelves from the foul Imputation of having imported Goods contrary to the ſalutary Agreement and united Sentiments of the Merchants.

JOHN AVERY,
JOHN AVERY, jun'r.

IN the Boſton Chronicle of Monday laſt, Mr. John Mein has publiſh'd my Name as an Importer of a Trunk of Goods from London, in the Brigantine Sukey, Iſaac Coleman, Maſter:

Now I do hereby declare that I have not imported one ſingle Article of Goods from Great-Britain contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and I do further declare, that the ſaid Trunk of Goods, without my Knowledge or Conſent, was directed to my Care to be ſent to John Harris, Eſq; at Annapolis Royal, I accordingly ſent the ſaid Trunk of Goods, and now have Mr. Harris's Letter acknowledging the Receipt thereof. FRANCIS JOHONNOT.

WHEREAS my Name is in the Manifeſt of the Cargo of the Ship Glaſgow publiſhed by Mr. *John Mein*, in his Chronicle of the 28th Inſtant: I hereby declare, That the mentioned two Boxes of Linens, were ſent contrary to my expreſs Orders, but conditionally conſigned; that as a Subſcriber with the Merchants I could not receive them: And that the Linens never have been in my Poſſeſſion, but were deliver'd according to Order without my having to this Day even *ſeen* the Packages or their Contents. BENJA. ANDREWS, jun'r.

Boſton, 30th *Auguſt* 1769.

Extract of a Letter from Newfoundland, July 11.

"Our Governor, the Hon. John Byron, Eſq; arrived here the 6th ult. in the Antelope, of 50 guns, Capt. Gayton; the reſt of the fleet for our protection, 6 or 7 ſail of frigates, are upon their different ſtations.—From the general good character of our preſent governor, and his free affable behaviour, by what we can at preſent judge, have great reaſon to ſuppoſe he will be generally eſteemed, as he does not purpoſe to tread in the ſootſteps of his predeceſſor, who was of more diſſervice to the fiſhery, than any one we have had for many years paſt, and that principally owing to his imbibing a falſe opinion upon his firſt entrance into government, and he tho't it betrayed his underſtanding to recant.

"The 15th ult. a large ſloop from Barbados, one Harris, maſter, was loſt between Cape Ballard and Renowes, and every ſoul periſhed. Twenty odd caſks of Rum are come aſhore, mark'd STP. RB. WW. DL. &c."

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 19.

On Tueſday morning a number of young Ladies, Daughters of Liberty, and Induſtry, aſſembled at the houſe of the Rev. Mr. Rowland, in this town, with each a Spinning Wheel, and at night they preſented him 120 knots of well-ſpun Thread.

We hear from Pomfret, that laſt Monday ſe'nnight there was a ſevere ſtorm of hail at that place, attended with hard thunder, lightning, and rain, by which the produce of the earth has ſuffered great damage: It extended about 5 miles in length and one in breadth: the hail ſtorm continued about 8 minutes, in which time it totally ruined the fields of corn, together with the fruit in gardens and orchards, and almoſt ruined the unmown graſs, broke nearly all the glaſs windows where it came, killed and wounded a great number of ſmall poultry.

We hear from Windham, that on Monday ſe'nnight three Horſes were ſtruck down by Lightniug under a tree, one of which was killed. The Lightning ran about four Rods from the bottom of the tree, when it entered a houſe, through the bottom of a door, which was ſhut, burnt a young woman's and a lad's foot, but did no further damage.

Laſt week two veſſels belonging to Warren, arrived there from a Whaling voyage and brought in near 700 barrels of Oil.

WILLIAMBURGH, (in Virginia) Aug. 10.

We can aſſure the public that his Excellency our Governor has received a letter from Lord Hillſborough, acquainting him that his Majeſty and his Miniſters would uſe their utmoſt endeavours, at the opening of the next ſeſſion of Parliament, to obtain a repeal of all the American revenue acts.

Immediately upon receiving this agreeable intelligence his Excellency thought proper to call a Council, which accordingly was held on Tueſday at their Chamber in the Capitol; and, with their advice, has ordered writs for ſummoning a new Aſſembly, that will be iſſued next Monday. It is ſaid, however, that they will not meet until ſome time in November.

The neceſſary abſence of the Hon. Peyton Randolph Eſq; our late Repreſentative, we are well aſſured will not prevent his fellow citizens from unanimouſly returning him, again, *The Man of their Choice.*

Extract of Letter from London.

"The friends of America had the ſatisfaction to obſerve the debates about the repeal conducted on both ſides with the utmoſt calmneſs and decency, turning wholly on commercial conſiderations, & not one ſyllable paſſed about the right. They heard with pleaſure the revenue acts moſt opprobriouſly attacked, and not one tittle urged in their juſtification; even Mr. Grenville himſelf, that arch-fiend of America, joined in their condemnation. The repreſentatives of commercial places and manufacturing townes afforded much aſſiſtance, ſetting forth the apprehenſions of their conſtituents; and many country gentlemen, who had conceived that by taxing America their eſtates might be ſaved from a heavy burthen, dread the increaſe of the poor's rate, from an apparent declenſion of trade.

"I told you from the beginning my opinion of the embarraſſments of government, and how happy they would be to extricate themſelves with credit. I ſee moſt clearly that they wiſh to meet with no future checks to their deſign of repealing the acts next ſeſſions, and have conſented to their being made the firſt object of their attention. From the temper and complexion of all parties, I may venture to ſay there is little doubt of the repeal; but let temper and moderation be encouraged, for I am certain they are the only means of healing the wound.

"I aſſure you no arguments or pains have been omitted by the Agents for the colonies; they have taken their inſtructions from the beſt writers: If the Parliament will not hear BLAND and DICKENSON, neither will they be perſuaded if one roſe from the dead."——

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) Auguſt 7.

On Sunday evening laſt a very black cloud aroſe from the weſtward, which broke in the neighbourhood of this city, at Mr. Heſſelius's, and from thence to London-town: A great quantity of hail-ſtones fell, or rather cakes of Ice, as they were flat and oblong, many of them 5 or 6 inches in circumference. Every pane of glaſs on the weſt ſide, and upper ſtory of Mr. Heſſelius's houſe, were beat in, and many windows in London-town greatly damaged. On ſeveral plantations, the corn was cut, ſo that it is now withering away. Numbers of fowls, patridges, doves, and other ſmaller birds, have been ſince found dead in the fields and woods. In this city we had only a hard wind with a ſhower of rain, which ſcarcely wet the ſurface of the ground an inch deep, tho' we have not had before, at any one time, ſo much ſince the beginning of June. The graſs and herbage has the appearance of winter. We are informed, that in many parts of the province they have ſcarcely had a drop of rain ſince May, ſo that the inhabitants have a miſerable proſpect of crops, both of corn and tobacco.

By Letters from Fort Bedford, it ſeems an Indian War is inevitable, and is actually begun on the part of the Indians, and the white inhabitants above the Allegany in general have fled from their habitations.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 14.

On Tueſday laſt week about 2 o'clock P. M. came up a very heavy ſhower of Rain, which without intermiſſion continued for ſeveral hours, attended with ſeveral hard claps of Thunder; during which the dwelling houſe of Mr. Jacob Seymour of this town was ſtruck with Lightning, but no perſon hurt.

We alſo hear that a barn belonging to one —— Caſe, of Simſbury being ſtruck with Lightning, took Fire, and with all its contents was conſumed in the Flames.——

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, in the last Session of the General Assembly, UNANIMOUSLY *resolved on a dutiful and loyal Petition to the* KING, *for the Removal of* Sir Francis Bernard *from the Government of the Province. There were present* 109 *Members when the House came into this Resolution. The Petition was afterwards signed by the Speaker, by Order of the House, and transmitted to Great-Britain, to be presented to his Majesty; of which the following is a Copy.*

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Representatives of your ancient and loyal Colony of the Massachusetts Bay; impressed with the deepest Gratitude to Almighty GOD, for calling to the British Succession your illustrious Family; and so firmly establishing your Majesty on the Throne of your Royal Progenitors: And being abundantly convinced of your Majesty's Grace and Clemency, most humbly implore the Royal Favour, while we briefly represent our Grievances which your Majesty alone under GOD can redress.

We are constrained in Duty to your Majesty, and in Faithfulness to our Constituents to lay before your Majesty our Complaints of his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard Baronet, your Majesty's Governor of this Colony; whose whole Administration appears to have been repugnant not only to your Majesty's Service, and the Welfare of your Subjects in the Colony, but even to the first Principles of the British Constitution.

From his first Arrival here, he has in his Speeches and other publick Acts, treated the Representative Body with Contempt.

He has in his publick Speeches charged both Houses of the General Assembly expressly, with Oppugnation against the Royal Authority; declaring that they had left Gentlemen out of the Council, only for their Fidelity to the Crown.

He has from Time to Time indiscretely and wantonly exercised the Prerogative of the Crown, in the repeated Negative of Councellors of an unblemished Reputation, and duly elected by a great Majority, some of them by the unanimous Suffrage of both Houses of Assembly.

He has declared, that certain Seats at the Council Board shall be kept vacant, 'till certain Gentlemen who are his Favourites shall be re-elected.

He has unconstitutionally interfered with and unduly influenced Elections, particularly in the Choice of an Agent for the Colony.

He has very abruptly displaced divers Gentlemen of Worth, for no apparent Reason, but because they voted in the General Assembly with Freedom, and against his Measures.

He has in an unwarrantable Manner taken upon himself the Exercise of your Majesty's Royal Prerogative, in granting a Charter for a College, contrary to an express Vote of the House of Representatives, and without even asking the Advice of your Majesty's Council.

He has practiced the sending over Depositions to the Ministry, privately taken, against Gentlemen of Character here, without giving the Persons accused the least Notice of his Purposes and Proceedings.

He has very injuriously represented your Majesty's loving Subjects of this Colony in general; as having an ill Temper prevailing among them, as disaffected to your Majesty's Government, and intending to bring the Authority of Parliament into Contempt. And by such false Representations, he has been greatly instrumental, as this House humbly conceive, in exciting Jealousies, and disturbing that Harmony and mutual Affection which before happily subsisted, and we pray GOD may again subsist between your Majesty's Subjects in Great-Britain and America.

He has in his Letters to one of your Majesty's Ministers unjustly charged the Majority of your Majesty's faithful Council in the Colony with having avowed the Principles of Opposition to the Authority of Parliament, and acted in Concert with a Party from whence such Opposition originated.

He has also in his Letters to another of your Majesty's Ministers, falsly declared that a Plan was laid, and a number of Men actually enrolled in the Town of Boston, to seize your Majesty's Castle William in the Harbour of the same, out of your Majesty's Hands.

Such Representations of the State and Circumstances of this Colony from a Gentleman of the highest Trust in it, will of Necessity, be received with full Credit, till they are made to appear false. And in Consequence thereof, your Majesty's true and loyal Subjects have suffered the Reproach, as well as other Hardships, of having a Military Force stationed here, to support your Majesty's Authority, and the Execution of the Laws; which Measure has been approved of by your Majesty's two Houses of Parliament, as appears in their Resolutions, that the Town of Boston had been in a State of Disorder and Confusion, and that the Circumstances of the Colony were such as required a military Force, for the Purposes above-mentioned. (a)

Having been a principal Instrument, as we apprehend in procuring this Military Force, your Majesty's said Governor, in an unprecedented Manner, and as tho' he had designed to irritate to the highest Degree, ordered the very Room which is appropriated for the Meeting of the Representatives of the General Assembly, and was never used for any other Purpose, and where their Records are kept, to be employed as a Barrack for the Common Soldiers: And the Centinels were so posted as that your Majesty's Council and the Justices of the Courts of Common Law, were daily interrupted, and even challenged in their Proceedings to the Business of their several Departments. (b)

He endeavoured contrary to the express Design of an Act of Parliament, to Quarter your Majesty's Troops in the Body of the Town of Boston, while the Barracks provided by the Government at the Castle, within the Town, remained useless: And for Purposes manifestly evasive of said Act, he unwarrantably appointed an Officer to provide Quarters for the Troops, otherwise than is therein prescribed.

After having dissolved the General Assembly at a most critical Season, and while they were employed in the most necessary and important Business of the Colony, he arbitrarily refused to call another for the Space of Ten Months, and until the Time appointed in the Royal Charter for the calling a General Assembly, against the repeated dutiful Petitions of the People. (c)

It appears by his Letters to the Earl of Hillsborough your Majesty's Secretary of State, that he has endeavoured to overthrow the present Constitution of Government in this Colony, and to have the People deprived of their invaluable Charter Rights, which they and their Ancestors have happily enjoyed, under your Majesty's Administration and those of your Royal Predecessors.

By the Means aforesaid, and many others that might be enumerated, he has rendered his Administration odious to the whole Body of the People; and has intirely alienated their Affections from him, and thereby wholly destroyed that Confidence in a Governor, which your Majesty's Service indispensibly requires.

Wherefore we most humbly intreat your Majesty, that his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, may be *for ever* removed from the Government of this Province: And that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to place one in his Stead, worthy to serve the greatest and best Monarch on Earth.

And the Representatives of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray.

In their Name, and by their Order.

Signed by the Speaker.

vid. pa. 190

By Capt. Bean *in 6 Weeks from* Falmouth, *we have the following late European Intelligence, viz.*

LONDON, *July* 6.

YEsterday the right hon. Samuel Turner, Esq; Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Alderman Trecothick, together with the sheriffs, accompanied by Peter Roberts, Esq; this city's Remembrancer, proceeded in state to St. James's with the petition of the livery of London, where, after waiting a short time in the anti-chamber, his Lordship sent in a message by the Remembrancer to the Lord of the Bed-chamber. He was desired by Mr. Pitt, Groom of the Bed-chamber, to deliver his message. The Remembrancer answered, his business could only be delivered to the Lord of the Bed-chamber, and that his orders were to communicate it to none but his Lordship. Soon after Lord Huntingdon came out, and acquainted the Lord Mayor, that Lord Orford was in waiting, that the Levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the King; but if they had any thing to present, they might walk into the levee. Mr. Beckford answered, they were ready to obey the King's commands; and Lord Huntingdon returned. After some time, Lord Orford, the said Lord in waiting, came out and told them, that if they had any thing to deliver, they might walk into the levee, which they immediately did; and the King being near the door, the Lord Mayor addressed him to the following effect.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Lord Mayor, the Representatives in Parliament, together with the Sheriffs of your Majesty's ancient and loyal city of London, presume to approach your royal Person, and beg leave to present, with all humility to your Majesty, the dutiful & most humble petition of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, complaining of grievances; and from your Majesty's unbounded goodness and paternal regard and affection for all your subjects, they humbly presume to hope, that your Majesty will graciously condescend to listen to their complaints, and to grant them such relief as in your Majesty's known wisdom and justice shall seem meet."

After which his Lordship presented the petition to his Majesty, but the King made no answer, and immediately turned about to Baron Dieden, the Danish Minister, and delivered the petition to the Lord in waiting, which was as follows:

To the King's Most excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Livery of the city of London, with all the humility which is due from free subjects, to their lawful Sovereign, but with all the anxiety, which the sense of the present oppressions, and the just dread of future mischiefs, produce in our minds, beg leave to lay before your Majesty some of those intolerable grievances, which your people have suffered from the evil conduct of those, who have been entrusted with the administration of your Majesty's government, and from the secret unremitting influence of the worst of councellors.

We should be wanting in our duty to your Majesty, as well as to ourselves and our posterity, should we forbear to represent to the throne the desperate attempts which have been, and are too successfully made, to destroy that constitution, to the spirit of which we owe the relation which subsists between your Majesty and the subjects of these realms, and to subvert the sacred laws, which our ancestors have sealed with their blood.

Your Ministers, from corrupt principles, and in violation of every duty, have, by various enumerated means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable right of trial by jury.

They have, with impunity, issued General Warrants, and violently seized persons and private papers.

They have rendered the laws non-effective to our security, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have caused punishments, and even perpetual imprisonment, to be inflicted, without trial, conviction, or sentence.

They have brought into disrepute the Civil Magistracy by the appointment of persons who are, in many respects, unqualified for that important trust, and have thereby purposely furnished a pretence for calling in the aid of a military power.

They avow, and endeavour to establish, a maxim absolutely inconsistent with our constitution—that "an occasion for *effectually* employing a military force always presents itself, when the civil power is *tried with or insulted*;" and, by a fatal and false application of this maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly sacrificed the lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects, and have prostituted your Majesty's sacred name and authority, to justify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody actions.

They have screened more than one murderer from punishment, and in its place have unnaturally substituted reward.

They have established numberless unconstitutional regulations and taxations in our colonies. They have caused a revenue to be raised in some of them by prerogative. They have appointed Civil Law Judges to try revenue causes, and to be paid for it out of the condemnation money.

After having insulted and defeated the law on different occasions, and by different contrivances, both at home and abroad; they have at length completed their design, by violently wresting from the people *the last sacred right we had left*, the right of election, by the unprecedented seating of a Candidate notoriously set up and chosen only by themselves. They have thereby taken from your subjects all hopes of parliamentary redress, and left us no resource, under God, but in your Majesty.

All this they have been able to effect by corruption. By a scandalous misapplication and embezzlement of the public treasure, and a shameful prostitution of public honours and employments; procuring deficiencies of the civil list to be made good without examination; and, instead of punishing, conferring honours on a Pay-master, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions. (a) Fox L. Holland

From an unfeigned sense of the duty we owe to your Majesty and to our country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the throne those great and important truths, which it has been the business of your Ministers to conceal. We most earnestly beseech your Majesty to grant us redress. It is for the purpose of redress alone, and for such occasions as the present, that those great and extensive powers are intrusted to the crown by the wisdom of that constitution which your Majesty's illustrious family was chosen to defend, and which we trust in God it will for ever continue to support."

vid. pa. 649 — 652.

The Bishop of Salisbury in his speech to the House of Lords at the impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, quoted the following sentence from King James's Speech to his Parliament, in the year 1689:

"A King leaves to be a King, and degenerates "into a tyrant, as soon as he leaves off to govern "by law: In which case the King's conscience may "speak to him, as the poor woman to Philip of "Macedon, Either govern by law, or cease to be a "King."

Letters from Corsica of the 9th of June, says, That the Count de Vaux caused to march on the 2d inst. to Vivario, a corps of 6000 men, which were repulsed by the troops of Gen. Paoli. A body of 10,000 was then sent against him, but the Corsicans having broken down the bridge on the old river, the French attempted every possible means to pass it, and lost a great number of men by the fire of the Corsicans, and were obliged to retire. This fire was redoubled in the night, and with such vivacity, that the French fled with the loss of some Colonels and several other officers, hunters, and volunteers. In vain a large detachment penetrated into the centre of the mountains, the measures taken by the Corsican General prevented any attack; so that count de Vaux, seeing his efforts unsuccessful, had given orders for 12,000 men to advance.

July 8. A correspondent says, It has been observed, that visible marks of disgust have been imprinted on the faces of every citizen of London, ever since Wednesday last.

We are informed that an arangement, somewhat similar to the following, is under consideration:

Lord Camden, Lord Chancellor; Sir. J. Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Earl of Egmont, First Lord of the Treasury; Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Earl Chatham, & Lord Viscount Townshend, Secretaries of State; Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and First Lord of Trade; Sir Ed. Hawke, First Lord of the Admiralty; Marquis of Rockingham, President of the Council; Lord Lyttelton, Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Bristol, Ambassador to France; Gen. Conway, Secretary at War; Duke of Ancaster, Master of the Horse to the King; Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household; Duke of Manchester, Lord Steward of ditto; Duke of Montague, Master General of the Ordnance; Marquis of Granby, all his Posts but the Ordnance; Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stool; Earl of Suffolk & Earl of Dartmouth, Joint Post Masters General; Lord Geo. Cavendish, Cofferer of the King's Household; Sir Geo. Saville, Pay Master General; Lord Viscount Howe, Treasurer of the Navy; Lord Mayor, Receiver General of the Customs; Lord Geo. Sackville, Hon. James Grenville, & Edm. Burke, Joint Treasurers of Ireland; and Jeremiah Dyson, Secretary to Ditto.

We hear that Lord Chatham had the honor of a private conference with his Majesty yesterday.

(a) *vid. pa. 643 Vol. 3 vide also Deberts examination about his repellation Page 124 Vol. 3*

(b) *vid. pa. 468 vid. Billeting act pa. 274 (9) Jon. Goldthwait vid pa. 267.*

(c) *page 834 &c*

(d) *page 468 vid. Billeting act pa. 274 (9) Jon. Goldthwait vid pa. 267.*

(e) *vid. arrival of Troops &c pa. 263.*

(f) *vid. whole acco. Journal of Times pa. 329*

(g) *vid. Charter pa. 1077*

(h) *page 163.*

(i) *vid. petitions pa. 241. 248.*

(k) *See Page 422 Vol. 1 as Hutchinson, See Oliver, Judge Oliver & Trowbridge*

(l) *See Page 427 Vol. 1 See Page 463 &c Henry L. Luttrel, in the Room of Wilkes See Petition of County Middlesex Page 596*

(a) *Fox L. Holland.*

It is confidently ſaid the moſt effectual methods will be purſued to put a ſtop to the petitions ſaid to be in agitation in ſeveral parts of this kingdom, the weight they may have with a certain perſonage being much dreaded by the miniſtry party.

It is alſo ſaid, that whoever appears at the head of public affairs muſt unavoidably adopt the ſame meaſures which have been purſued for ſome time paſt, as none are allowed to guide, the plan having been laid down by the Thane previous to his journey, and ratified ſince at Zell, ſo that a change of men, and not of meaſures, is all, according to ſome, that is to be expected.

It is ſaid a great man has ſtrenuouſly adviſed the compliance with certain articles in a late requeſt.

LONDON, *June* 15.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton *in* New-England, *dated* 14*th April* 1769, *to a noble Lord well attached to the true and* inſeperable *Intereſts of Great-Britain and her Colonies.*

I Now take the liberty to ſend your Lordſhip an account of the duties received under the new Boards for the firſt year, as it was given me by a very intimate friend of two of the C——rs; alſo an account of the charges in collecting the ſame, by which your Lordſhip will find that the neat Revenue to the Crown is ſomething ſhort of £. 15,000 for the year—A ſum, in my opinion, too trifling to be worth the unhappy Conteſt now ſubſiſting between theſe Colonies and their parent State, and yet ſmall as it is, I do not know whether by any Means whatever, it can be much increaſed, 'tis true my Lord, the Colonies are now become really a great Country, but ſtill they are without any Specie worth mentioning, and whoever from this ſide the water has encouraged Government to expect £. 200,000 per ann. *(the eſtimated Sum of that Revenue)* in ſuch repreſentation has, not only deceived the Miniſter but has been unfaithful to the Crown,—*there are not funds enough*, nor ways and means to create *funds enough*—and it is an undoubted Fact; that if the Colonies were to become as much enthuſiaſts to contribute to the *general* expences of the Empire, as they at preſent ſeem determined not to be taxed but by themſelves, they could not ſend that ſum the ſecond year to England, *the policy* therefore, of theſe Taxes will not bear talking of.

The Council of this Province have, from their Agent in London, received the Copies of Six Letters from G——r B——d and one from Gen. G——y to Lord Hillſborough, which we find have been laid before Parliament—theſe Letters contain ſuch a Series of miſrepreſentation and falſhood, as I believe no Servant of the Crown ſince the Revolution has ever dared to convey to the Throne—the whole People, as well as the Council, are much exaſperated at ſuch manifeſt injuſtice to them, and deception to the Miniſter; and I learn, that they are by this conveyance, making ſuch Repreſentations home, (verified in the ſtrongeſt manner) as will plainly ſhew to Adminiſtration what G——r B——d really is, it is truly an unhappy circumſtance that he was, and ſtill is continued here after the plain and evident proofs given of his Rapacity, and want of Fidelity to the Crown in ſo many inſtances; but particularly in his venal and corrupt management with *one Cockle* a Revenue Officer, diſmiſſed the Service in 1764—all the Trouble of the Stamp Act, and thoſe that have of late taken place here, ſprang from him and the *few wretched Creatures* that have been (with Proſpect of Places and Penſions) ſuborned to his infamous Purpoſes of blaſting the Reputation of this well affected People, and deſtroying the confidence that once happily ſubſiſted between them and their parent State, and whatever Plans the wiſdom of Government may hereafter think proper to adopt for the management of the Colonies they will be found to labour much in their execution if Servants are continued, that are totally void of the Principles of truth and juſtice, and of courſe entirely deſtitute of all confidence from the People.

From the aforementioned Letters, Miniſtry may be led to conclude, that the peace and quiet of the Town of Boſton is owing to the Troops and Ships ſtationed here. (b) But in truth my Lord it is no ſuch Matter, the Town was as orderly and quiet before they came, (a little tumult excepted, ſuch daily happen, almoſt unnoticed, in the different parts of England) and the Town is ſtill quiet, and it ought to be conſidered, and remembered as a mark of this People's loyalty and obedience, as well as of their patience and long-ſuffering, that they are *thus quiet* under inceſſant inſults, of *various kinds*.——For be aſſured, my Lord, that if there were twice the number of Troops now here, of any other Nation upon Earth then Britiſh ſubjects, *in a very ſhort time*, it is probable there would not be a man left *except thro' mercy* to tell who deſtroyed them.

I am told that £. 10,000 ſterl. of the neat Revenue before mentioned, is going over to England in this Ship.—The tranſporting money home, *expreſsly appropriated to American ſervice*, to be brought out again *for their ſervice*, muſt be attended with conſiderable expence and loſs to the Crown; as well as diſadvantage *to this truly injured Country* already in great want of circulating CASH to drive about the wheels of the little, declining, and much embarraſſed Trade that now remains, as well as to pay ſuch *ill-judged and impolitick Duties* ſmall as they may appear to be at the Exchequer.——

* *Very ill adviſed indeed.*

Meſſrs PRINTERS,

THE beſt definition of civil liberty I have yet ſeen is this, *Every man has a right to purſue his own happineſs by every means in his power conſiſtent with the common good.* Of this condition the common ſenſe of mankind & the conſtitution of our country have determined the public, i.e. the body of the people, ſupreme arbiter, and from this tribunal (except to God) there lies no appeal. When the awful power to 'praiſe or puniſh' is by common conſent delegated to any one or more members of the community, I have ſeldom ſeen any one hardy or rather ſtupid enough to diſpute it.—Now indeed a Don Quixote appears with a ſecond who may vie with Sancho in learning, tho' far behind him in diſcretion or any other article of chivalry, or even knight-errantry; having carefully enquired of a man ſcarce able to walk alone, whether he was afraid of him, before he dared to affront him. This doughty pair under the name of Mr. John Mein, bookſeller, and printer of the valuable paper ſtiled the Boſton Chronicle, containing and to contain manifeſts of all the cargoes arrived and to arrive at the port of Boſton from the port of London from and after January 1ſt. 1769, unto the end of the world, unleſs ſomething now unknown to the printers & publiſhers of ſaid Chronicle, do, ſhall or may prevent it, have iſſued forth to brave the Britiſh colonies & plantations in ſuch terms as theſe; 'Who are ye, you committee men of merchants who diſturb the public,' i.e. myſelf, the hon. com——rs of the cuſtoms & their numerous train of attendants, and our reputable friends the importers 'with your anonymous clamours?' We 'the public are greatly at a loſs to know who ye are?' 'You that have undertaken to regulate the trade of the town and the province.' Such daring acts as theſe may cauſe miſtaken foreigners to conceit that you had ſome property of your own—from ſuch prepoſterous behavior it is that 'we are really at a loſs even to conceive what are your deſignations or where you reſide.' It cannot ſurely be in Boſton, where the Romney, the Rippon, and other naval force, with a reſpectable body of troops by land might by this time have pointed out the right path to you, & reduced you to the bounds of your duty to your fellow citizens, who came here with the benevolent deſign of ſpending your money in this country. (b) Let me after inſulting you with the moſt intolerable jargon that ever grated the ears of mankind, adviſe you to 'repent' of your impertinent reſolutions to ſave this country! This excellent rhetoric, with the ſimilar ſentiments of a brother politician * of Mr. Mein's, recall to mind an obſervation, That villains from their infancy bred under the diſcipline of a cudgel, and when in years turned looſe to act for themſelves, are highly dangerous to ſociety. If the blow does not accompany the threat, or the ſenſe of its deſert, they perſuade themſelves the inſulted perſon, or even millions, ſtand in fear of them. Theſe cattle conſcious of no other reſtraint than ſuperior force, trample and plunder at pleaſure, till ſuch force is really exerted: however as an averſion to bloodſhed is one of the moſt happy conſequences of a good education, and none can long abide at eaſe among a people to whom their inſolence and ingratitude have rendered them conſummately deteſtable; let us wait a few days and we may ſee ſuch alterations as will pleaſe every man who wiſhes the proſperity of the Britiſh empire.

By Dr. Young. ANONYMOUS.

* "*Why ſhould you be more free here than we are in Scotland? I have ſeen taxes levied there by military force, and hope before long to ſee the ſame in America.*"

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 25.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here from Boſton, with a Commiſſion from the Commiſſioners, *Thomas Boutineau*, Eſq; Surveyor & Searcher for this Port.

BOSTON, *September* 4, 1769.

Laſt Saturday Evening ANDREW CAZNEAU, Eſq; Attorney at Law, was married to Miſs HANNAH HAMOCK, ſecond Daughter of Capt. JOHN HAMOCK, of this Town, lately deceaſed.

Laſt Friday arrived here in Diſtreſs, having ſprang a Leak, the Ship Le Fort, John Michell, Maſter, burthen 360 Tons, from St. Domingo for Nantz, in France, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Hides, Mahogany, Sweet Meats, Clarified Syrup, Goldſmith's Cinders, Cotton, &c. She is to proceed on her Voyage as ſoon as her damage is repaired.

We hear from Marblehead, that laſt Friday Night a Veſſel arrived there in 40 Days from Gibraltar, the Maſter of which informs, that the Governor of that place, two days before he ſailed, received authentic Advice by Letters, that the brave General PAOLI had gained a compleat Victory over a large Body of the French Troops in the Mountains at Corſica, where he had been obliged to retire, and had killed upwards of 3000, and taken between 50 and 60 of the French Officers priſoners:——This News the Captain further ſays was fully credited at Gibraltar and occaſioned great rejoicings there.

The COMET is almoſt in contact with *Bellatrix*, in the left Shoulder of *Orion*, and riſes about 12 o'Clock. Doubtleſs many Spectators laſt Night might miſtake Bellatrix for the Head of the Comet.

On the 24th of July Capt. Adamſon, in a Shi. from Boſton for Surapam, was ſpoke with in lat 26. long. 54. out 28 days, 11 of which becalmed,

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On FRIDAY next, the 8th Inſtant,

At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in King-ſtreet,

Four Pipes, four half Pipes, and two Quarter Caſks choice New-York Madeira WINE, and New-York Gauge.

The Sale to begin at half paſt Twelve o'Clock.

On *Wedneſday* next the 6th *September*,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A Variety of Houſhold Furniture, viz.

A Mahogony Deſk and Book Caſe, an elegant Mahogony Beaureau, Deſks, Cheſt Draws, Dining-Tables, Card-Tables, Tea-Tables, Chairs, an eaſy Chair, Looking-Glaſſes, Feather-Beds, a Suit green Harrateen Curtains, a Caſe Deſert Knives and Forks, Glaſs and China.——A JACK, with ſome Kitchen Furniture,——&c.—&c.—&c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

WEDNESDAY next TEN o'Clock.

For *Plymouth* and *London*,

The Brig *May-Flower*, *Edward Sears*, Maſter,

Now lying at *John Rowe's* Wharf,

Having Half her Cargo engaged.—Freighters and Paſſengers may agree with the Maſter on board, or with *John Rowe*, Eſq; at his Store. *Sept.* 4. 1769.

Choice *Virginia* PORK,

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouſe No. 5, on Long Wharf.

20 Dollars Reward.

Whereas in the Night of the 2d Inſtant the Dwelling-Houſe of the Subſcriber was broken into, by ſome evil-minded Perſon or Perſons, and robb'd of a Sum of Money, alſo two Silver Pint Cans, mark'd on the Bottom M. Williams, 1 Cream Pot, the Maker's Name Hurd, 1 Pepper Box mark'd W. N. A. a Spout mark'd William Smibert, 9 Table Spoons, 4 mark'd I. S. with the London Hall Mark, and 5 mark'd A. W. 8 Tea Spoons and 1 Pair Tea Tongs, mark'd A. W. 2 Tea Strainers; alſo a plain Silver Watch, the Glaſs broke:——At the ſame Time were carried off a Number of Keys.

Whoever will diſcover the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice ſhall receive the above Reward. If any of the above Articles are offered for Sale, it is deſired they may be ſtopped and Notice given to

Boſton, Sept. 11. 1769. *John Moffatt.*

To be ſold by *William Pattin*,

Engliſh midling Loaf Sugar, as good as the double refined made here, and all ſorts of Grocery; alſo a Houſe and Shop in Cornhill to Let.

To be ſold by *James Dalton*,

At his STORE on the Long-Wharf,

Next below Mr. *Simon Elliot*, Tobacconiſt,

Choice old Jamaica Rum, beſt Shop Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Cotton Wool, Newcaſtle Crown Glaſs, yellow Virginia Corn.—Cheap for Caſh.

All Perſons who have any Demands for Stores, Carpenter's Work, Proviſions, &c. upon Account of the Sloop *Liberty*, lately employed in the Service of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, are hereby deſired to ſend in their Accounts forthwith to Meſſrs. *Green & Ruſſell*, Printers at *Boſton*. *Sept.* 2. 1769.

William Warden,

Wigg-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

South Side of the Town-Houſe, BOSTON,

Takes this Method of informing Gentlemen and Ladies that he changes Hair from a Red, White, Grey, or any other diſagreeable Colour, to a dark Brown or Black, without being in the leaſt detrimental to it:—They may depend upon it there is no manner of Fallacy in this Method.

The Public are hereby informed,

that on Saturday laſt a Child of one *Ryley's*, a Soldier at New-Boſton, was taken with the Small Pox and immediately ſent to the Hoſpital at Rainsford's Iſland; and on Yeſterday a Child in boarded Alley, and a Woman living in a Houſe near the Horſe-Shoe, had the Eruptions of the Diſtemper; the former was ſent to the Hoſpital in Town, the latter having lain in but a few Days could not be removed; a red Flag is hung out, Fences erecting to ſtop the Paſſages, and a Guard placed at ſaid Houſe to prevent a ſpread of the Infection.

By Order of the Select-Men,

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

Monday Morning *Sept.* 4. 1769.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *Sept.* 2. 1769.

Atwood and Sears from Halifax; Bangs from Quebec; Groſs, Fletcher & Rotch from Canſo; Buchannan & Carſon from Virginia; Rich from Annapolis-Royall; Smith from New-York; Gracy from New-Haven; Doane from Anticoſta; Shanks from Maryland; Williams from St. Lucia; Sobier from Tobago; Ruſſell from Cape-Nichola; Boas from Falmouth; Fellows from Newcaſtle.

(a) Referring I ſuppoſe to the Tax on Glaſs &c. vid page 735. Vol. 1. (a) vid: the Act pa. 53 - Vol. 1. (b) vid, Arrival of Fleet & Army - pa. 263. (c) vid. Dict. at Hancock's Wharff page 141.

|| Commiſſioners & Governor Barnard & Gage — I ſaw it very Plain — ſome Yards in Length.

§ Page 463. = Lord Bute.) vid, the Act, appointing the New Board pa. 748. Vol. 1. § vid pa. 643. 6.

LONDON, June 6.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Limerick, in Ireland.

"A few days ago arrived here Earl Percy, eldeſt Son to the Duke of Northumberland, whoſe noble and diſintereſted adminiſtration while Lord Lieutenant will ever endear his memory to the Iriſh Nation. His Lordſhip came here to ſee his regiment viz. the fifth, of which he has lately been appointed Colonel, and his polite and obliging behaviour to the officers, as well as humanity to the private men, render him univerſally beloved and reſpected. We are three regiments of us here in garriſon; the officers of which, as well as of a man of war, who is ſtationed here, have been invited to dine with his Lordſhip on the Queen's approaching birth day, when he gives a public entertainment in honor of our Royal miſtreſs. I believe it can be ſaid of the garriſon here, what can be ſaid of few corps, that among the private men there are at leaſt half of them who never were brought to a court martial or puniſhed in 7 years ſervice. In conſequence of this, on Lord Townſhend's landing, the captains gave to each ſoldier a ſmall braſs medal, which they wear at the botton-hole, as an honorable badge of diſtinction. Lord Percy, in order to encourage and promote ſo commendable a ſpirit, intends, in honor of her Majeſty's birth day, to give to each man who has ſerved with the ſame credit fourteen years, a ſilver medal in exchange for his braſs one. It is not to be expreſſed the good effect which this ſmall reward has upon the men; the anxiety they ſhow when competitors to be admitted, is wonderful; and ſo careful are theſe medal-men of keeping their little corps unfull-ied, that the other day, on a man's being promiſed one, who had ſerved ſeven years without being puniſhed, they found ſomehow that he had been tried by a court-martial ſix years ago (which the officers had forgot) tho' not puniſhed: Upon which they came in a body to beg he might not be admitted, as they muſt look upon him as a ſtain to their order. Since the inſtitution of this medal, it is incredible how few puniſhments we have in the Regiment: For above ſeven months paſt we have never had ſo much as one court-martial. In ſhort, the ſoldiers are ſo diſgraced after a puniſhment, by loſing their Right to become Candidates for this little diſtinction, that their comrades will not keep their company." *A noble example, and well deſerving the Imitation of all the other Regiments in his Majeſty's ſervice.*

Extract of a letter from North-America.

"If it is juſtifiable to apply the ſacred texts upon any occaſion, none can be more applicable to the conduct of your adminiſtration in regard to America, than that idea of Job "*put a hook in a Leviathan's noſe.*" They have effectually put a hook in the noſe of America, by the ſalutary meaſures at Boſton, and the good conſequences will extend itſelf thro' all the turbulent, agitated, miſled provinces. It is not unpleaſant to obſerve, at Boſton, the whimſical (if the expreſſion can be admitted to any thing ſo ſerious) equivocal manner of the people there towards the military, who they could devour if they knew how, yet affecting vaſt ſatisfaction at having them amongſt them; fancying, that like a tender mother, who reſolved on correcting a froward child, firſt uſes, then hangs the rod in ſight; but as ſoon as ſhe perceives the child grow familiar, and can play with it, thinks it time to remove it, leſt it looſe its proper effect. At the ſame time they are artfully practiſing with the ſoldiery to ſeduce them, and it will give their officers full employ to prevent deſertion. In one word, there ſeems a latent ſpirit of diſcontent, which at preſent is ſmothered; and I know of no method of extinguiſhing its effects, or of a general conciliating meaſure to that deſirable end, but that ſuch an eminently diſtinguiſhed perſon as you have deſcribed Lord Rockingham (the warm, real friend of his country and of America) could, with any propriety of public character, be induced to come over, for that great, important, and truly virtuous end of univerſal reconciliation! The whole minds of the troubled continent would unite: he would be a common center to a ſyſtem of bleſſing to the preſent, as well as to ages yet to come. If ſuch as he cannot come, why not one of his approbation be ſent among us? Unleſs ſomething of this kind be done, aſſure yourſelves that ſoon or late (and poſſible in our time) a fire will break out that will go near to conſume both. The thought is painful, and chimerical as it may be treated at your diſtance, I wiſh to drive it from my mind; and with all my heart wiſh it may be driven from every mind for ever.

Worſted Chaiſe Reins of all Colours,
Made in this Town,
Equal to any that have been imported, ſold by
ADINO PADDOCK.
A very light genteel new PHAETON, and a Variety of Second-hand CHAISES to ſell.—Neets Foot OIL.

Sterling Madeira WINES.
A few Pipes imported directly from *Madeira* to be Sold for the firſt Coſt, excluſive of the Frieght, Duty, &c. being a Conſignment and now ordered to be ſold to raiſe the Money.——Enquire at *Leigh's* Intelligence Office, oppoſite to the Golden Ball.
Boſton, Auguſt 28. 1769.

Public Vendue-Office, North-End.
JOHN GERRISH,
Hereby informs his Friends, Country Gentlemen, Shopkeepers, Traders and others, That he has to ſell on the very loweſt Terms for Caſh, A very large Aſſortment of Goods and Merchandize, all ſound & good, which Goods were ſhipp'd in LONDON for BOSTON, laſt September and October, among which Aſſortment are,—— A large Aſſortment of Blankets for Common Uſe—fine 9-qrs. roſe Blankets, &c.—fine ſcarlet and crimſon, blue, and other color'd Broad-Cloths, Foreſt Cloths, Plains, Beaver-Coatings, Duffils, ſuperfine 8 qr. ſcarlet Baize, crimſon & green Baize, Drapery Baize, white Flannels, Kerſeys; a great variety of ſtout worſted Pluſhes; all ſorts of Stockings; all ſorts of Handkerchiefs; ſuperfine, middling & coarſe Oznabrigs by the Bolt or ſmaller Quantity; fine Sheeting by the Piece, or ſmaller Quantity; fine and wide Sheeting Hollands; fine Bagg-Hollands; fine and middling Iriſh Linnens of all widths; Ruſſia Linnens; Clouting Diapers, common Diapers, Damaſk and Diaper Table Linens; common brown Cambletts; green, brown, and crimſon Callamancoes.——A parcel of Maſks, beautiful Laces; Garterings by the Groce; Pins by the doz. a large Aſſortment Cotton Checks all widths, Engliſh Bed-Ticken, by the Bolt (108 yards) or ſmaller Quantity; and a great Variety of other Articles, too many to be here enumerated.—Alſo, ſuperfine Tea, beſt Pepper by the hundred or pound, Nutmegs; beſt London Starch by the Caſk &c.

Said *Gerriſh* has alſo a very great Variety of Goods to be ſold by Public Auction—He hold his *Public Vendues* on TUESDAYS.

☞ All thoſe, who may trade at ſaid Public Vendue Offices, whether Employers or Buyers, may depend upon being uſed in the moſt acceptable Manner,
By their moſt humble Servant,
JOHN GERRISH.

To be diſpoſed of at private Sale,
On THURSDAY the 16th of *September*,
The Houſhold Furniture of *Samuel Venner*, Eſq; conſiſting of Mahogany dining Tables, Sconce and Pier Glaſſes, Leather bottom Chairs with Mahogany Frames, an excellent eight Day Clock,—a Mahogany Deſk and Book Caſe, Feather Beds, Bed Steads & Curtains compleat, Carpets, with Variety of Glaſs and China Ware, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Attendance will be given at his Houſe next Door to the Friends Meeting on Thurſday the 16th of *September* from Nine to One in the Morning & from Three to Seven in the Afternoon.

The Houſe will be to Lett on the above Day—And if any One inclines to hire the ſame, and to purchaſe the whole of the Furniture together, they may apply to J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD, out of the Town of *Boſton*,
A very likely Negro Boy, about 17 or 18 Years of Age, of a good Temper, and underſtands driving a Chaiſe, Houſhold Buſineſs, as well as Shaveing and Dreſſing. Enquire of the Printers.

Marblehead, Auguſt 14, 1769.
Laſt Night ran away from the Subſcriber, one *Michael Floyd*, an Apprentice at the Brick laying Buſineſs, had on when he went away, a blue Coat, purple and white Jacket, pair Serge Breeches, carried off with him two Cotton ſtriped Shirts, a pair Leather Buffs, and ſeveral other Things, wears his own Hair, and his Hat very high upon his Forehead, is of a light Complexion, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice and will return him to his Maſter at *Marblehead*, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, paid by me SAMUEL RHOADES.
All Maſters of Veſſels & others, are hereby cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Servant, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

TO BE SOLD,
A fine Farm in the South part of *Cambridge*, containing about 80 Acres, together with the Buildings thereon, now in Poſſeſſion of the Widow *Joanna Browne*; it lies 6 Miles from *Boſton*, and 3 Miles from *Harvard College*, on the great Road from *Boſton* to *Watertown*, &c. Said Farm contains a good Aſſortment of Orcharding. Tillage, Mowing and Paſturing, and is uncommonly well watered by a fine Brook and Springs never known to be dry; together with ſeveral Acres of choice Salt Marſh on *Cambridge* River, about a Mile and an half from the Farm. Said Farm will be Sold together or in Parcels as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. Enquire of the Rev. *Edward Brooks* living in *Medford*.

TO BE SOLD,
A good FARM in *Rehoboth*, containing about forty Acres of Land, with two Houſes, and two good Wells of Water, lately known by the Name of the *Bear Tavern*, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Meeting Houſe fronting the Common: Part of the Money to be paid down and the Remainder in two or three Years upon good Security.—— Enquire of *Iſaiah Hunt*, Eſq; of *Rehoboth*.

TO BE SOLD BY
Charles Hamock
At his WINE-CELLAR in Royal Exchange Lane,
A general Aſſortment of neat WINES, among which are choice old Canary and Malaga by the Caſk, Groce or ſmaller Quantity,—Likewiſe old *Barbadoes* Rum, *Jamaica* Spirit, Vinegar, —— &c.—&c.—&c. ——

TO BE SOLD BY
Richard Smith
At his Store in King-ſtreet,
Spermaceti Candles,
by the Quantity or ſingle Box.
(Manufactur'd by *Dan. Jenckes & Co.* at *Providence*)
warranted pure and free from any Adulteration.

TO BE LET
On a Leaſe of ſeven Years, or more,
An Iron FORGE or FINERY,
at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at preſent two Fires, but another may eaſily be made, as may be likewiſe a Mill for a Trip Hammer. There is alſo higher up the Stream Room to build a Grift Mill.

Likewiſe a FARM (on which it ſtands) containing about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-Houſe, lately well repaired, a Barn, a new Coal-Houſe, a Smith's Shop, and a Houſe for Workmen.

It is well ſituated for the Sale of Bar Iron, and for a Store, to ſupply the Country round with Neceſſaries, lying on the Oxford Road from Boſton, and on the County Road to Worceſter, is 27 Miles from Providence, and 45 from Boſton.

For further Particulars enquire of JOHN MERRETT, near Providence, or SAMUEL READ, at Uxbridge.

N. B. The whole Premiſes will be ſold VERY REASONABLE, if it ſuits any one better to buy than to rent them, and though now worked, are ſo held as to be entered upon immediately, either by a Tenant or Purchaſer.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, as the Creditors have requeſted the Adminiſtrator to ſue for every Debt which is not paid before the next Court. No further Notice is to be expected, but the Deſire of the Creditors will be complied with,
By *Joſeph Warren*, Adminiſtrator of ſaid Eſtate.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. *James Forbes*, late of *Boſton*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed; and all who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame with his Executor *John Greenleaf.*
N.B. All who have any Books borrowed of the deceaſed are deſired to return them.

Left for Sale at the Printers hereof,
And to be Sold by them at the *Heart* and *Crown*,
The following
Genuine Patent Medicines,
Hooper's Female Pills, highly eſteemed for removing all Obſtructions, and recovering a loſt A petite.
Balſam of Honey, famous for curing Conſumptions, Colds, and all Complaints of the Breaſt.
Elixir Bardana, a certain Cure for the Rheumatiſm and the Gout.
Anderſon's Pills, a pleaſant and ſafe Purge, ſtrengthening the Stomach, creating an Appetite and ſound Digeſtion.
True Britiſh Oil, for Contractions of the Nerves, Strains, Ulcers, Bruiſes, old Sores, King's Evil, Leproſy, &c.
Bateman's Pectoral Drops.
Daffy's and Stoughton's Elixir.
Walker's Jeſuit's Drops & ſpecific Remedy, a never failing Cure for a certain Diſorder, all Weakneſſes of the Reins, Gravel, and Scorbutic Complaints in both Sexes.
Britiſh Tooth Powder, it cleanſes the Teeth and Gums from all Foulneſs, preſerves them ſound and free of Pain, prevents thoſe decaying from growing worſe, renders the Teeth clean & white as Ivory, & the Breath ſweet & perfectly agreable.
Sugar Plumbs, an infallible Cure for Worms of all Kinds, eſpecially in Children, they are of ſingular ſervice to Youth of both Sexes by purging away all vicious Humors, they render the Body active and perfectly healthy, produce a ſound blooming Countenance and ſweet Breath.
Turlington's Balſam of Life.
James's Fever Powders.
Locker's Pills. Court Plaiſter.
☞ *Printed Directions will given with all the above Medicines.*

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

a False Impreſſion Reprehended